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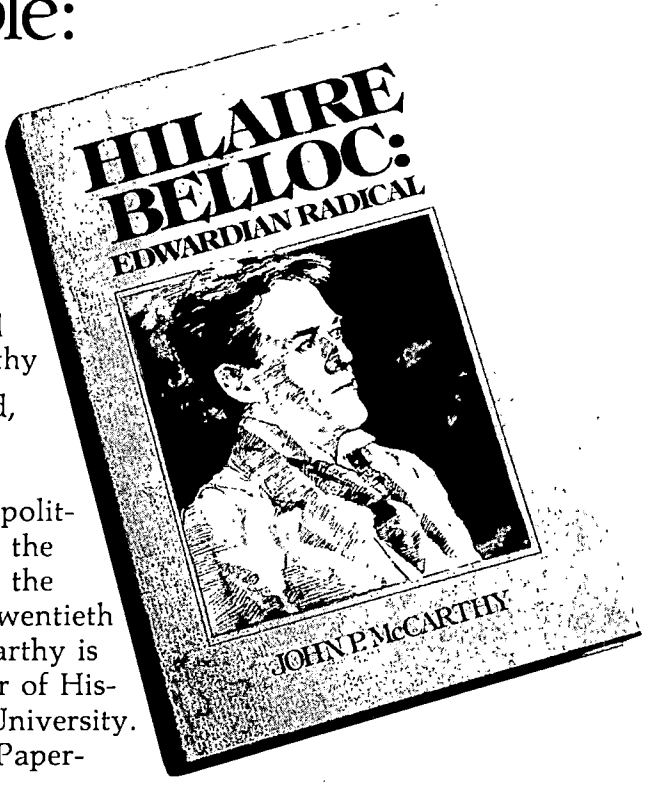

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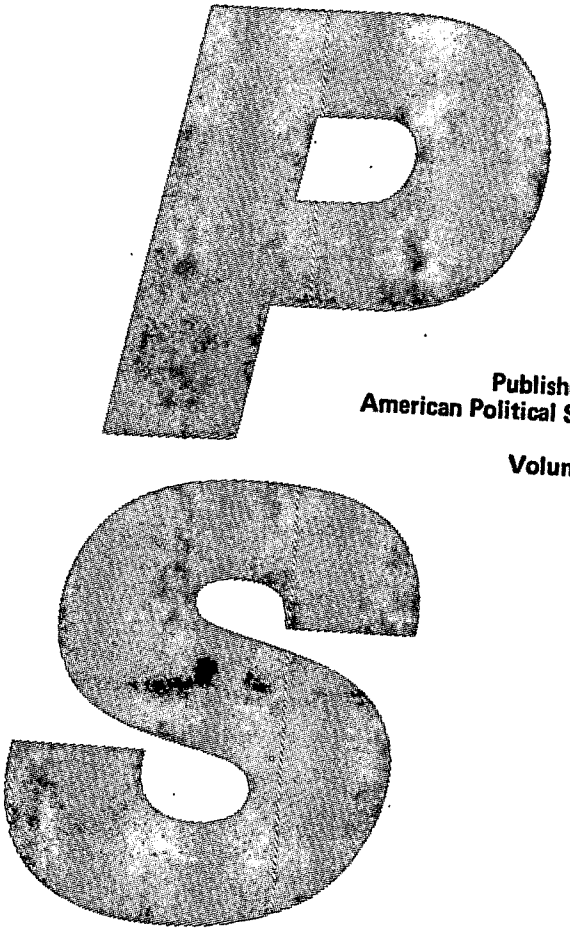

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Inside the Courts: The Judicial Fellows Program

Mark W. Cannon*
Jeffrey B. Morris**

It is three minutes of ten on a Monday morning. A long buzzer sounds. Quickly sweeping papers and books aside, climbing the 40 steps in a score of bounds, crossing the wooden barrier to enter by a side door, one slips into a chair in the extreme back and side of the courtroom,[1] at the foot of one of the great columns of Italian marble, in time to hear Al Wong, the Marshal, *intone* "Oyez, oyez. . . ."[2]

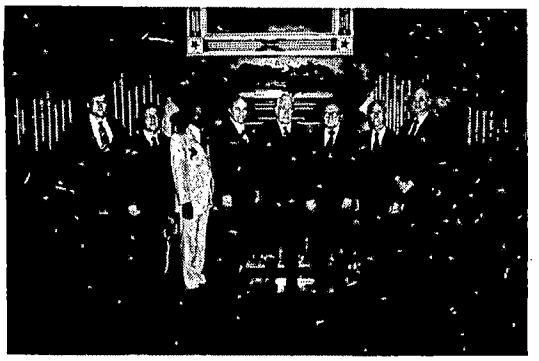
The formal announcement of the Judicial Fellows program which appears annually in *PS* and other professional journals, and the posters which are seen outside placement offices, convey little of the essence of the experience. Since the Judicial Fellows Program is not only the younger sibling of the Congressional and the White House Fellows, but much, much smaller —with only two or three Fellows[3] selected annually—relatively little is known about it. This article, co-authored by the Executive Director of the Judicial Fellows Commission and by a former Judicial Fellow, attempts to peer around the arras at least a bit and convey some sense of what a Judicial Fellowship really is.

*Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice; Executive Director, Judicial Fellows Commission.

**Research Associate to the Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice (Judicial Fellow, 1976-77).

[1]Fellows Gee, Jackson, Baier, Baynes, Morris, Good, and Chirlin are all members of the Supreme Court Bar and thus entitled to better seating if they arrive a bit earlier.

[2]Literary considerations aside, accuracy dictates the admission that one normally slips into the chair about ten minutes after the Marshal's "Oyez" so as to miss the admissions to the Supreme Court Bar.



R to L : Walter E. Beach, Editor, *PS;* George A. Graham, Judicial Fellows Commission and former Executive Director, National Academy of Public Administration; Evron M. Kirkpatrick, Executive Director, American Political Science Association; Chief Justice Warren E. Burger; Mark W. Cannon, Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice and Executive Director of the Judicial Fellows Commission; William J. Daniels, Union College and 1978-79 Judicial Fellow; Donald W. Jackson, Texas Christian University and 1974-75 Judicial Fellow; and Russell R. Wheeler, Federal Judicial Center and 1973-74 Judicial Fellow.
Photos by David Sims

History and Purposes

The Judicial Fellows Program was established in 1973 to provide highly talented young professionals broad, first-hand exposure to the major administrative problems affecting the courts and to make available to the judicial system the insights of talented young professionals. The Program owes its founding to the interest and involvement of Chief Justice Burger in his role as chief administrative officer of the judiciary.[4] Congress recognized in 1972 that the Chief Justice needed an assistant for administration in order to assist him in his manifold and increasingly complex leadership duties. Mark Cannon was appointed as the first Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice. The extensive level of activity in the new office generated the need for additional persons with highly qualified research skills and analytical abilities. The Judicial Fellows Program was created to provide staff assistance for the Chief Justice and for the Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice, to interest scholars in the problems of judicial administration, to give scholars first-hand experience in the field, and to expose those in federal judicial administration (including judges) to the insights of those trained in other disciplines.

Funding was provided by the American Bar Endowment, the Ford Foundation, and the

[3]There has been one woman Judicial Fellow, Judith Chirlin, who served during 1977-78.

[4]The major nonadjudicative duties of the Chief Justice include chairmanship of the Judicial Conference of the United States which has responsibility for rule-making and broad administrative policy for the federal courts; chairmanship of the Board of the Federal Judicial Center, which undertakes research, development and training for the judiciary; and general oversight of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. Among the other diverse duties of the Chief Justice, imposed by Congress, are his service both as Chancellor of the Smithsonian Institution and Chairman of the Board of the National Gallery of Art.

Edna McConnell Clark Foundation to get the Program on its feet. The Program fulfilled the original expectation that once its value would become sufficiently evident to those in policy-making positions, that the funding would be absorbed by the federal government. Recently, the law clerks of the late Justice Tom C. Clark have endowed a Tom C. Clark Judicial Fellowship.

Indeed, the ubiquitous and warm-hearted Justice Clark was enlisted as the first Chairman of a distinguished Commission to select the Fellows which now includes Senior District Judge Walter E. Hoffman (who became Chairman after Justice Clark's death), former Solicitor-General Erwin Griswold; A. Leo Levin, Professor of Law at the University of Pennsylvania and Director of the Federal Judicial Center; Roger Blough, retired Chairman of the Board of Directors of U.S. Steel and former President of the Institute of Judicial Administration; Elizabeth Hughes Gossett, President of the Supreme Court Historical Society; George A. Graham, a distinguished scholar in public administration; Christopher F. Edley, Executive Director of the United Negro College Fund; William Foley, Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, and Mark W. Cannon.

The Fellowship was intended and has been a one-year[5] working experience in either the Office of the Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice or the Federal Judicial Center.[6] The Fellow is expected to work at (and receive the emoluments of) a salaried job in which he or she observes and learns through participation rather than through his own research or his own reading program.

The Selection Process and the "Real" Criteria for Selection

The formal application process is described at some length in a brochure[7] which can be obtained from Mark W. Cannon's Office.[8] The process is simple and straightforward. Candidates apply by submitting a curriculum vita, copies of publications (or some other samples of written work), a 700-word essay explaining (1) why the applicant is interested in the Program; (2) the contributions which he or she might make as a Fellow; and (3) the major qualifications the applicant thinks that he (she) has for the Program; five references of whom three should write letters about the candidate. The materials, normally due around November 1, are sent to all members of the Judicial Fellows Commission. In December, the Commission meets and selects from five to ten candidates who are invited to Washington in mid-January. Those two days are a dazzling experience. On the first day, the candidates are taken to the Dolley Madison House and receive briefings on the work of the Federal Judicial Center and the Administrative Office, are taken behind the scenes by the Curator of the Supreme Court, briefed on the functions of Mark Cannon's office, attend a large reception in the Great Hall of the Supreme Court in honor of the current Judicial Fellows, and a dinner at the Court with the Commission members. On the second day, each candidate is given a 30 to 45-minute interview with the entire Commission. Approximately four finalists are selected immediately. Each finalist must receive FBI clearance (as must the White House Fellow finalists) which takes approximately four to six weeks. Thereupon, the Commission makes a final selection of from two to four Fellows.

From the candidates' point of view the process is simple, efficient, and painless. The materials to be submitted can be prepared in a couple of days. All recent finalists—winners and losers alike—appear to agree with the co-author of this article that their interviews with the Commission were warm and friendly, rather than sharp and tense experiences. The co-author might add that he is living proof of the irrelevance of either political pull or powerful friends to the selection process.

It is not easy to describe what the Commission as a body is looking for. Published scholarship is of *some* significance at least insofar as it demonstrates what the candidate's interests are, his analytical abilities, and his writing ability. But—unlike what one sees in some universities—nobody is weighing the quantity of published paper. Clarity of thought and writing are sought.

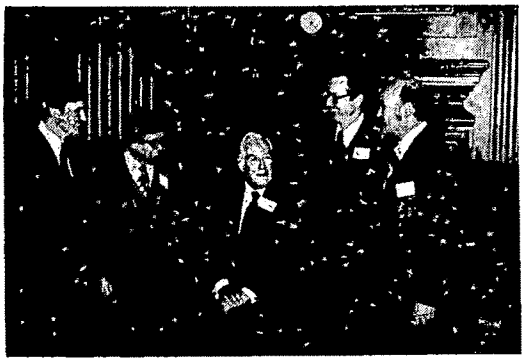
For the Fellows who may end up in the Office of the Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice, some demonstration of intellectual versatility is very valuable—to show that one can work on a wide variety of problems. The ability to write well is important. Some demonstration of familiarity with and interest in real policy and administrative problems (whether in judicial administration or some other field) rather than simply a record of more abstract research is also helpful, though not necessarily essential. So too is demonstration of an intelligence which is disciplined and which can function in a staff situation. The scholar who can be at home only in the freedom, autonomy and lack of formal structure of the academic world probably is not likely to be selected or happy as a Fellow. Qualities such as compatibility with other persons, team work, and trustworthiness are essential for the Fellow at the Supreme Court. The Office of Administra-

[5]There is provision for short-term service as a Judicial Fellow, but it would be an exceptional circumstance. Gordon Gee served a stint of several months.

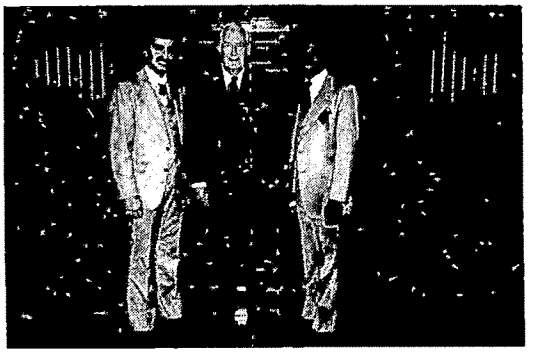
[6]In the future it may prove to be possible to place a Fellow at the Administrative Office of the United States Courts as well.

[7]"The Judicial Fellows Program, 1979-80."

[8]Mark W. Cannon, Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice, Suite 4, Supreme Court of the United States, Washington, D.C. 20543.



The 1976-77 Judicial Fellows with the Chief Justice and Mark W. Cannon. From left, Larry C. Farmer, Jeffrey B. Morris, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, Thomas E. Baynes, and Mark W. Cannon.



The 1978-79 Judicial Fellows with Chief Justice Warren E. Burger. L to R: James A. Robbins, Chief Justice Burger and William J. Daniels.

tive Assistant to the Chief Justice is simply not the place for the brilliant but personally erratic scholar.

While many of the preceding qualities are relevant to the choice of the Fellow(s) who will serve at the Federal Judicial Center, there is a major difference. At the Center, intellectual versatility is much less necessary. Instead, the particular scholarly interest or at least scholarly bent of the person selected must be compatible with projects on the agenda of the Center.

Who Has Been Selected?

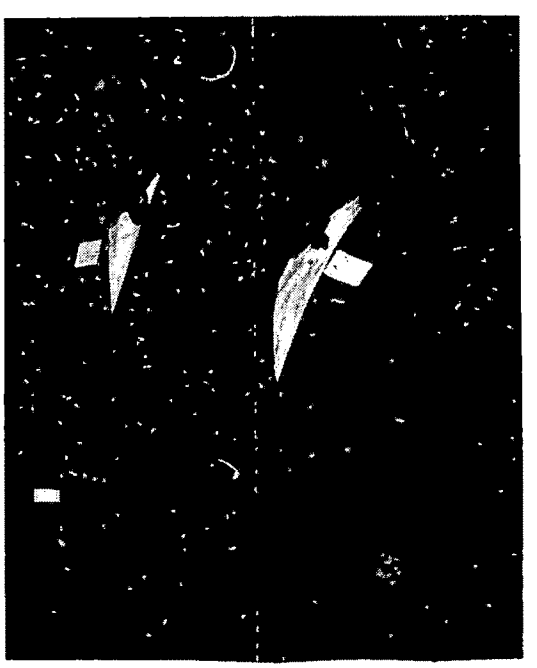
There have been 15 Judicial Fellows in the five years of the Program. Almost all have been university teachers at the time of their selection.[9]

While the first two Fellows were "pure" political scientists, 9 of the next 11 have had law degrees. But only two Fellows, both serving in 1977-78, were practicing law at the time of their selection. Many of the Fellows have offered legitimate credentials in more than one discipline. Alan Sager, Don Jackson, Jeffrey Morris had both J.D.s and Ph.D.s in political science. Judith Chirlin has an M.A. in political science and a law degree. Larry Farmer coupled a doctorate in psychology with experience teaching at a law school. Gee had a doctorate in educational administration along with a law degree. Buchanan blended background in mathematics, computers, and business administration with law office consulting. As the Chief Justice said at this year's Judicial Fellows Reception, "to work in the field of judicial management, it is no handicap to be a lawyer, but political scientists, public administrators, and others are of enormous help to us." Now, lawyers are welcome in the field of judicial administration.

All the Fellows who have been selected have had several years professional experience after

[9] Except for James A. Robbins.

L to R: 1973-74 Judicial Fellows Howard R. Whitcomb, Lehigh University, and Russell R. Wheeler, Federal Judicial Center, with E. Gordon Gee, Brigham Young Law School and 1974-75 Judicial Fellow.



Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark and Alan M. Sager, 1974-75 Judicial Fellow from the University of Texas, Austin.

having received their education. Almost all of the Fellows who came from the academic world had "real-world" practical experience as well. Sager, Jackson, and Chirlin had practiced law full-time. Chirlin had also spent years on Capitol Hill. Tom Baynes had been a Regional Director of the National Center for State Courts, State Chairman of the National Center for State Courts, State Chairman of the National Counsel on Crime and Delinquency, and had a wealth of other experience. As an Alfred E. Smith Fellow, William Daniels had served in the Executive Chamber of Governor Nelson E. Rockefeller. Morris had practiced some law part-time, had been a university administrator (as had Ed Good) and also had some experience in the movie industry. Baier and Gee had been law clerks, where both were involved with problems of court administration as well as case decisions. James Robbins had been a full-time court administrator, Senior Management Specialist, Office of the Chief Justice, District Courts of Massachusetts, and had practiced law.

The Fellows selected, thus far, have generally been in their early or mid-30s at the time of selection, although they have ranged from 29 to 38.[10] They have come from each of the major geographic sections.[11]

A further word about the political scientists. At the time of his selection, Russell R. Wheeler (1973-74 Fellow) was Assistant Professor of Political Science at Texas Tech. He had received his Ph.D. under C. Herman Pritchett at the University of Chicago. The subject of his dissertation was "Extrajudicial Activities of United States Supreme Court Justices: The Constitutional Period, 1790-1801." Wheeler had also interned for two summers in the Office of Management and Budget.

Howard Whitcomb had been Assistant Professor of Political Science at Lehigh at the time of his selection (1973-74 Fellow). His Ph.D. came from SUNY-Albany with the subject of the dissertation, "The Rule of Law in the Administrative State: Judicial Review of Administrative Determinations in New York State."

When selected as 1974-75 Fellow, Donald Jackson was teaching at Idaho State University. He had received his law degree from SMU, was a partner in a law firm, and then returned to complete a Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin under David Fellman and Joel Grossman. His dissertation was a study of the judicial role of state trial court judges. Jackson had been President of the Dallas County Bar Association.

When he was selected as a Fellow (1974-75) Alan Sager was Assistant Professor at the University of Texas at Austin. He, too, had graduated from law school and practiced law full-time before returning for the Ph.D. in political science. His graduate work in political science was done at Northwestern and his dissertation entitled "A Computer Simulation of the United States Supreme Court."

Jeffrey B. Morris was serving as Special Assistant to the Executive Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost at Columbia University at the time of his selection as a Fellow with his dissertation under Alan F. Westin and Frank Grad entitled: "The Second Most Important Court: The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit." Morris had also had six years teaching experience in The City College of the City University of New York.

William J. Daniels was Assistant Professor at Union College at the time of his selection as one of the 1978-79 Fellows. His Ph.D. dissertation, written under John R. Schmidhauser and Joseph Tanenhaus at the University of Iowa, is entitled, "Public Perceptions of the United States Supreme Court." Daniels was President of the National Conference of Black Political Scientists and was a Fulbright Fellow in Japan. He is a member of the Editorial Board of the *American Political Science Review.*

On Application for and Further Information on the Judicial Fellows Program

The brochure outlining the program and further information of the application process can be obtained from:

Dr. Mark W. Cannon
Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice
Suite 4
Supreme Couit of the United States
Washington, D.C. 20543

The deadline for applying for the 1980-81 Fellowship has not yet been formally set, but it will probably be in October or early November 1979.

What Has Happened to the Fellows?

The first ten Fellows either returned to university life or remained in the field of judicial administration.[12] Whitcomb, Baynes, Paul Baier, and Larry Farmer simply left their home universities for a year and then returned. Don

[10]There is no longer a formal age limit.

[11]Or for those who think in terms of court organization, 7 of the 11 circuits have been represented so far! There is no deliberate attempt to achieve geographical representativeness.

[12]Of the 1977-78 Fellows: Judy Chirlin returned to the practice of law and part-time teaching of judicial administration in Los Angeles. Ed Good returned to the University of Virginia Law School, but as Associate Director of a new Master of Law Program for state and federal judges.

The Judicial Internship Program

Each semester and during the summer, the Office of Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice selects from two to four college or law students to serve as *unpaid* interns. The interns work at the Supreme Court but *are not* involved in the decision of cases. Instead, they *are* involved in monitoring past and on-going research on means of modernizing the federal judicial system; preparing materials for memoranda; correspondence; background research for articles for publication and speeches; information gathering to serve a variety of needs; (sometimes) original research; and routine office work.

As of the winter semester 1977, 72 interns had been at the Supreme Court from 37 universities in 32 states. Interns are expected to have demonstrated distinguished intellectual performance, and to have a clear writing style, ability to work well with others and to undertake a variety of tasks, unusual trustworthiness and discretion as well as self-sustaining motivation and initiative.

For further information, write to Dr. Mark W. Cannon, Supreme Court of the United States, Suite 4, Washington, D.C. 20543.

Jackson moved to TCU and became Chairman of the Department. Jack Buchanan continued at the Federal Judicial Center for six months past his Fellowship period as director of the Federal Court Automation Project and joined the faculty of the Harvard Business School. Political scientists Wheeler, Sager, and Morris all remained in the field of judicial administration after their Fellowship year. Wheeler continued on with the Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice as his Research Associate for almost two more full years before moving to the National Center for State Courts as Senior Associate, directing the State Court Planning Capabilities Project. Wheeler now is Assistant to the Director of the Federal Judicial Center. Morris has succeeded Wheeler as Research Associate to the Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice but expects to return to teaching soon. Gordon Gee remained at the Supreme Court for a year as its first full-time personnel officer before accepting an assistant Deanship at Brigham Young University Law School. Alan Sager continued at the Judicial Center working on the Computer Assisted Legal Research Project.

Whether the Fellows returned to academia or remained as practitioners, they found that the fellowship year had influenced their scholarly and their teaching interests. Apart from the creation of new courses on judicial administration and on the Supreme Court, a spate of publications reflecting new interests have appeared.[13]

What Have the Fellows Really Done?

On the whole, the Fellows at the Federal Judicial Center have been involved in one or two large projects during their year while those with the Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice have been exposed to the wide range of activities in that office. For example, Judicial Center Fellow, Alan Sager, employed his background in engineering, social science research, and the law as the primary designer and director of a project utilizing computer-assisted legal research in the courts, and evaluating alternatives. Jack Buchanan, with his Ph.D. in computer science, teaching experience, served as director of the federal court automation project of the FJC. The continuing purpose of the project is to develop computer-based information management systems in the courts. With his background in clinical psychology, Larry Farmer spent his year as a Fellow largely evaluating the manner in which District Judges use psychological data in sentencing.

In the Office of the Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice, Paul Baier researched in the National Archives, Library of Congress, Smithsonian and private film archives, to create a film entitled, "Court Reports," using newsreels and still photographs to provide flavorful historic glimpses of the Court. Baier's availability made feasible an agreement between the Supreme Court and the representatives of the Young Lawyers Sections of the Virginia Bar Association and the American Bar Association to create for educational television a 32-minute film on the Supreme Court. This film, which has won national and international prizes, the first of its kind made at the Court, had Baier involved in developing the script, narrating the film, supervising the filming and assisting with the editing. It is now shown regularly to visitors to the Court.

Baier and Russell Wheeler (then Research Associate to the Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice) were involved in the substantive planning stages of the National Conference on the Causes of Popular Dissatisfaction with the Administration of Justice (Pound Conference) which took place from April 7 to 10, 1976, in St. Paul under the unprecedented joint sponsorship of the Judicial Conference of the United States, National Conference of (State) Chief

[13] See, e.g., Wheeler and Whitcomb, *Perspectives in Judicial Administration* (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1976), the first undergraduate textbook/reader in the field of judicial administration; Gee and Jackson's monographs on legal education, e.g., *Following the Leader: The Unexamined Consensus in Law School Curricula* (New York: Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility, 1975). See also the articles by Baynes and by Morris in the 1978 *Supreme Court Historical Society Yearbook.*

Justices, and the ABA. For the first time in American history, members of the bar, professors of law and social scientists met with leaders of the state and federal judiciaries to discuss major obstacles to be overcome in achieving equal justice for all persons. Wheeler and Baier also assisted in the collection of background material for the conference participants. Whitcomb, Buchanan, Morris, Baynes and Farmer served as rapporteurs for the small group meetings.

Major memoranda prepared by Fellows include such subjects as: (1) training for newly appointed district judges; (2) competency of trial advocates; (3) the changing nature of the workload of the Supreme Court; (4) the functions of three-judge district courts; (5) the literature of alternative dispute resolution; and (6) state-federal judicial councils. Fellows have worked on such questions and issues as judicial ethics, judicial productivity, public attitudes towards lawyers, as well as contributing to the development and work of the Supreme Court Historical Society.

But What is the Experience Really Like?

Jeffrey Morris' experience may be typical of that of those who worked at the Supreme Court. There was a bewildering but stimulating kaleidoscope of experience. As Gordon Gee said, "I often felt like a beggar at a banquet—too much food and too little time to eat." This hypothetical day could have been real. At 9 o'clock in the morning, I might be in the library for 90 minutes working on a memoranda for the Chief Justice on the literature of alternate dispute settlement. At 10:30, one leaves the library, goes down three floors to greet the Chief Justice and Attorney-General of a Latin American country, show them through the building, and discuss comparative constitutional law. An hour later, one sits in on a session making suggestions on the fourth draft of a forthcoming speech. At one o'clock one lunches—probably with the judicial interns—and discusses the progress of a study of certiorari petitions of recent terms. At two o'clock there might be a meeting with Mark Cannon and others on matters of immediate interest affecting the courts. At three o'clock one goes back to the library to work on the alternative dispute settlement memorandum but breaks off at four to make phone calls relevant to other issues and to handle some correspondence. One leaves at six but with work to do at home—probably anything that really requires sustained thought.

The work the Fellows do at the Supreme Court is composed of research memoranda, monitoring of literature and legislation, assistance on speeches and reports, liaison activities with various groups, lectures or seminars with visiting college and law school classes and discussions with distinguished visitors to the Court, and a variety of ad hoc research and information-gathering tasks.

The fact that the Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice functions with almost no career professional staff makes it unlike the stereotypical bureaucratic office with experts responsible for particular subject areas. In order to keep budget and bureaucracy down, the Office is largely staffed by rotating Judicial Fellows and interns. Long-term expertise gives way to a somewhat greater flexibility and resourcefulness than is typical of even high-level government offices. In this sense the Office of the Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice functions more as a think-tank for the activities of the Chief Justice in the field of judicial modernization than as the typical paper-shuffling office.

The work at the Supreme Court bears some resemblance to work on Capitol Hill. The work at the FJC bears a closer resemblance to scholarly work in a university or even closer to a think-tank. But at either the Court or the Center, the *Fellowship* is a job not a "fellowship." There is very little time to pursue one's own research agenda.[14]

When asked to describe the primary impact of the program on them, each Fellow has a different answer. Wheeler writes of the transformation of his professional and vocational goals. Whitcomb speaks of the "unique opportunity of sharing with undergraduates . . . not only of day-to-day operations of the Supreme Court, but newly acquired knowledge of the field of judicial administration." Jackson refers to new scholarly directions.

Morris finds it very difficult to come up with *the* primary impact. He knows that the Fellowship year was far more than a list of tasks accomplished (and unaccomplished). The Supreme Court does have a special ambience that gets under one's skin. Every once in a while something happens there that affects even the most confirmed skeptic. As this article was being prepared, Morris happened to ask Pat Evans, a remarkable reference librarian in the Court library, if there was a "published copy" of the famed "Brandeis Brief" around. A few minutes later Mrs. Evans came back with an enormous but fragile volume which contained the briefs of the 1907 term. Suddenly, Morris realized that what he was being given was the *original brief* that Brandeis had filed with the Clerk's office on January 10, 1908.[15]

Morris remembers attending the working and social sessions of the Fifth Anglo-American Exchange in Washington, and driving one of the most distinguished members of the British judiciary (just made a Lord) around in his 1967 Rambler. Perhaps the strongest memories and

[14]Working mainly on weekends and evenings, Morris wrote one scholarly article, chaired a panel at the APSA Convention, and participated as a commentator at several other conferences. He moved forward slowly on longer-term scholarly interests.

[15]The case was, of course, *Muller* v. *Oregon,* 208 U.S. 412 (1908).

impact are of those he worked with—of an elevator operator and her son, a messenger, various Justices and some clerks, of the Court police officer that drove him to the hospital when he had a kidney stone, and especially of the interns, college and law students, with whom he has had the opportunity to work and get to know without the barriers that are pervasive in the university.[16]

What Can Political Scientists Offer?

For the first time political scientists can—at least to some extent—penetrate the velvet curtain, meet judges and others connected with policy making for the judiciary and—again to some extent—influence the policy-making process.[17] What can they offer as political scientists? Familiarity with the literature is very helpful to others who are too busy to have kept up. The broader one's reading has been, the more useful one can be. Jeffrey Morris reports that he is constantly faced with projects—large and small—where his background in constitutional law and history, the political science literature on the recruitment and background of judges, of judicial biography, of courts, and their structure, of judicial administration, impact, and alternative dispute resolution have been particularly valuable. Of some value too is a grounding in the American political and legislative process. Beyond that, it is less clear that the kind of questions political scientists ask, and the kind of training they have received, is especially valauble.

The Future of the Program

The Program reflects the ferment in judicial administration which has occurred during the period Warren E. Burger has been Chief Justice. The need for the Fellows appears assured during his tenure as Chief Justice. His successor will have to make a determination anew. In the meantime, it is likely that the Program will continue to produce Fellows who will make careers which in various ways will "help the public understand the problems of the courts."

[16] See Insert p. 22.

[17] In the area of administration of justice not case decision.

The Judicial Fellows, 1973-78

Fellow	Age at Appt.	Job Preceding Fellowship	Education	Experience Prior to Fellowship	Occupation After Fellowship
1973-74					
*Wheeler, Russel R.	29	Asst. Prof., Pol. Sci., Texas Tech	Ph.D., Pol. Sci., Univ. of Chicago	U.S. Bureau of the Budget	(1) Research Assoc., AACJ (2) Senior Research Assoc. Nat'l Center for State Courts; (3) Asst. to the Director, FJC
*Whitcomb, Howard R.	34	Asst. Prof., Pol. Sci., Lehigh	Ph.D., Pol. Sci., SUNY, Albany		Assoc. Prof., Lehigh
1974-75					
Sager, Alan M.	33	Asst. Prof., Pol. Sci., Univ. of Texas	J.D., U. Mich. Law School; Ph.D., Northwestern	Practice of Law; Consultant, Political Polling	FJC
*Jackson, Donald W.	35	Asst. Prof., Govt., Idaho State	J.D., SMU LS; Ph.D., Univ. of Wisconsin	Practice of Law; Pres. Dallas Co. JBA; Pocatello Zoning and Planning Commission	Chairman, Dept. Pol. Sci., TCU
*Gee, E. Gordon	29	Asst. Dean, Univ. of Utah Law School	J.D., Columbia Law School; Ed.D., Columbia Teachers College	Clerk to Chief Judge David T. Lewis; Practice of Law; Ford Foundation Study	(1) Personnel Officer, Supreme Court; (2) Asst. Dean, BYU
1975-76					
*Baier, Paul R.	31	Asst. Prof., LSU LS	J.D., Harvard Law School	Law Clerk to Judge John H. Gillis, Mich. Court of Appeals	Assoc. Prof., LSU LS

The Judicial Fellows, 1973-78 (continued)

Fellow	Age at Appt.	Job Preceding Fellowship	Education	Experience Prior to Fellowship	Occupation After Fellowship
Buchanan, Jack R.	32	Asst. Prof., Carnegie Mellon, School Admin. and Computer Science Dept.	M.S., Mathematics, Utah; Ph.D., Computer Science, Stanford	Consultant to Law Schools and IBM Project	(1) FJC Federal Court Automation; (2) Prof., Harvard
1976-77					
*Morris, Jeffrey B.	35	Special Asst. Exec., V.P. for Academic Affairs, Columbia Univ.	J.D., Columbia Law School; Ph.D., Pol. Sci., Columbia	Asst. Prof., The City College, Dept. of Pol. Sci.; Assoc. Editor, Encyclopedia of American History	Research Assoc., AACJ
*Baynes, Thomas A.	35	Assoc. Prof., Law and Public Admin., Nova Univ.	J.D., Emory Law School; LLM, Emory; LLM, Yale Law School	Acting Regional Dir., Nat'l Center for State Courts; Asst. Dean, Ga. State School of Business	Assoc. Prof., Nova Univ.
Farmer, Larry C.	33	Res. Assoc. and Instructor, BYU School of Law	Ph.D., Clinical Psychology, BYU	NSF Study: Role Perceptions and Effectiveness in Legal Negotiations	Asst. Prof., BYU
1977-78					
*Chirlin, Judith C.	29	Attorney (Litigation) and Instructor, USC Judicial Admin. Program	M.S., Pol. Sci., Rutgers (Eagleton Fellow); J.D., USC LS	Staff Asst. to Congressman; Research Dir., Pol. Campaign	Attorney; USC Judicial Admin. Prog.
Good, C. Edward	31	Dir. of Financial Aid and Lecturer, Univ. of Va. LS	J.D., Univ. of Va. Law School	Corning Glass Travelling Fellowship; co-editor, *Legal Malpractice Reporter*	Assoc. Dir., Masters Program for Judges, Univ. of Va. Law School
1978-79					
*Daniels, William J.	38	Asst. Prof., Pol. Sci., Union College	M.A., Ph.D., Pol. Sci., Univ. of Iowa	Pres., Nat'l Conf. Black Political Scientists; Fulbright Fellow; Alfred E. Smith Fellow, Executive Chamber, Nelson E. Rockefeller	
*Robbins, James A.	31	Senior Mgmt. Specialist, Office of the Chief Justice, District Courts of Mass.	J.D., Univ. Iowa Law School	Trial Attorney, Boston Legal Aid; Administrative Attorney, District Courts of Mass.; Organizational Consultant, Iowa Program for Human Development	

*Denotes Fellow who worked in the Office of the Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice.

New York City 1978:

Elizabeth E. Horton
American Political Science Association

The city, it seems, acted as inspiration for the meeting. 330 panels, meetings, and receptions, an increase of 17 over any previous year, mirrored the surrounding variety. And, regardless of the opinion of a rather prominent editorialist, some of the Big Apple's excitement and activism infiltrated the atmosphere of our Annual Business Meeting. I know a number of political scientists who felt that it was a pretty good way to spend a Saturday afternoon.

Participants, at an all-time high of 1,457, represented almost 50 percent of those in attendance. Political Philosophy took its place again as first in attendance at the 74th Annual Meeting, with the second ranked section a good 14 points behind (see Table 1 for further details). Significantly, only three panels were reported to have over 100 persons in attendance (Table 2).

The 1979 Annual Meeting will be held August 31 through September 3 at the Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C.

TABLE 1

Attendance at Official Program Panels, by Time and Section: 1978

Sections	Thurs. 9:30	Thurs. 2:00	Fri. 9:30	Fri. 2:00	Sat. 9:30	Sat. 2:00	Sun. 9:30	Sun. 11:45	Total	Mean
15. Political Philosophy	31	38	25	175	80	26	35	38	448	56
7. International Relations	13	19	18	105/38	40	55	48		336	42
6. Comparative Political Systems: Developing Countries	30	18	24/55	30	55	38	32	37	319	35
11. Representation—Legislative and Electoral Institutions	14	43	13	35		65/49	26		245	35
14. The Practice of Political Science	42	21	72	55/15	38/8	34		9	294	33
13. Urban and Rural Politics	28	22	50	25	12	45		25	207	30
5. Comparative Political Systems: Eastern Countries	10	45	25	63		28	12	22	205	29
9. Public Policy Analysis	9	42	112	33	23	13	6/18	7	263	29
3. Analytical Theory	32	24	24	49	45	17	16	15	222	28
4. Comparative Political Systems: Western Countries	12	46	16	15	55	35	15		194	28
2. Dissent, Disobedience, Resistance and Revolution	23		18	54	20		20		135	27
10. Laws, Courts and the Judiciary	50	36	20		11	16	17	26	176	25
8. Administration and Executive Organizations	14	74	10	30	13	31	12	8	192	24
16. Methodology	16	41	12	25	10		26		130	22
1: Political Consciousness, Participation and Culture	13		26	15	38/12	12	20/28	12	176	20
12. Federalism and Intergovernmental Relations	50	36	20		11	16	17	26	173	19
Total	360	495	533	791	482	474	370	210	3715	
Mean	23	35	31	47	30	32	22	19		

TABLE 2

Official Program Panels at the 1978 Annual Meeting Attended by More than 100 People

Panel 15-7:	Martin Diamond and the Study of the American Republic (Horwitz)	175
Panel 9-1:	When and Why Policies Fail (Lowi)	112
Panel 7-3:	Presidential Use of the Intelligence Agencies (Sax)	105

TABLE 3

Number of Institutions, by Type, Represented on the Official Program, 1978

Number of U.S. teaching institutions	207
Number of foreign teaching institutions	27
Number of non-teaching institutions	45
Total	279

TABLE 4

Institutions with Ten or More Participants on the Official Program, 1978

Michigan	26	Chicago	11
Wisconsin	26	Cornell	11
Yale	19	Duke	11
California, Berkeley	17	Southern California	11
Maryland	14	Stanford	11
Rutgers	13	CUNY System	10
Princeton	12	North Carolina	10
California, Los Angeles	11	Washington University	10

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The NSF Law and Social Sciences Program

Stephen L. Wasby*
National Science Foundation

The National Science Foundation provides support for basic social science research on law and legal institutions through the Law and Social Sciences Program. The primary emphasis of the program is on research that will enhance understanding of the nature and sources of variation in legal rules and institutions and their consequences. Proposals directed to developing methodologies for the social scientific study of law are also considered. Proposals concerning criminal aspects of the law will be considered if they relate primarily to theoretical questions in the social scientific study of the law. However, the central focus of the Law and Social Sciences Program is on noncriminal aspects of the legal system.

Those who anticipate submitting proposals might keep in mind the broad concerns that are central to the program:

1. The capacity of law, through statutes, administrative regulations, and court decisions, to affect individual and organizational behavior, its limitations in regulating action, conditions which enhance or diminish the impact of law, and the processes by which that impact is achieved or diminished.
2. The use of alternative methods, both formal (legal) and informal (extra-legal), for dealing with disputes, and factors that contribute to the selection of the alternatives used.
3. Change in the legal system, its causes and the processes by which it occurs, with particular emphasis on factors affecting the use of law as an instrument of social control.

The program's primary interest is in basic processes and in the development of theory to assist in explaining them. The following topics illustrate recent grants made by the program:

- the role of the trial court in the community;
- the functioning of the jury;
- zoning litigation;
- the effectiveness of federal mortgage statutes;
- the effects of warranty law on corporations;
- basic negotiation and arbitration processes; and
- aspects of legal careers.

Studies of the role of social science in litigation have been funded also.

Proposals to support dissertation research on topics within the scope of the program are encouraged. Like other dissertation research support within the Foundation, such proposals are to be submitted by the student's dissertation adviser.

Those whose interest in the social scientific study of law is predominantly in applied rather than basic research should submit proposals to the National Science Foundation's Division of Applied Research. Arthur Konopka in that Division can provide more detailed information. Proposals for applied research must contain a section on "Utilization Strategy." A proposal submitted to either the Law and Social Sciences Program or the Division of Applied Research may also be reviewed by the other program, at the discretion of the relevant program directors.

Because Congress has assigned primary responsibility for research on the criminal justice system to the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (NILECJ), proposals pertaining primarily to criminal law topics should normally be submitted to NILECJ or be jointly submitted to NILECJ and the NSF's Law and Social Sciences Program. Researchers contemplating a proposal related to the criminal law should contact the Law and Social Sciences Program to discuss the issue of simultaneous or sole submission to NILECJ.

Because of the responsibilities of the Center for Studies in Crime and Delinquency of the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) with respect to legal issues in the fields of juvenile justice and mental health, similar inquiries should be made with respect to topics in that area. It should also be noted that the National Institute of Education supports research in the field of law and education.

The Law and Social Sciences Program does *not* fund research on legal education, nor does it fund studies based in philosophy and other humanistic traditions. The latter are within the jurisdiction of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

It is ordinarily wise to submit a preproposal to the program for comment before one completes a formal proposal, although such preproposals are not required. An extended letter or a memorandum of five to ten pages would be an appropriate beginning. Through such a submission, problems and defects in otherwise promising proposals can be identified and communicated to the researcher. Preproposals also allow early resolution of the jurisdictional matters noted above.

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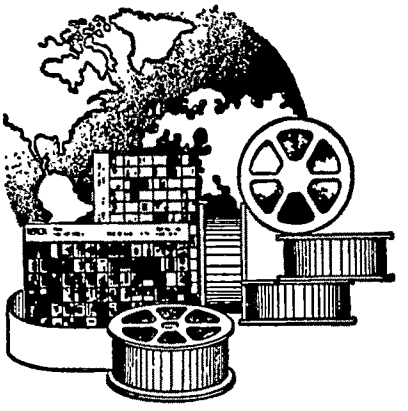
*Dr. Wasby is Program Director of the Law and Social Sciences Program for 1978-79. He is on leave from the Department of Political Science, State University of New York at Albany.

Applicants for funding should note that the Law and Social Sciences Program is interdisciplinary. That does not mean that co-principal investigators from more than one discipline are required; however, collaboration between social scientists and specialists in the law is encouraged. It is particularly important that proposals be based on, and related to, the interdisciplinary literature in law and the social sciences. Individuals working within one discipline should be aware of the need to look beyond the boundaries of their own discipline in examining the literature relevant to the subject on which they propose to conduct research.

Proposals are reviewed by reviewers selected *ad hoc* to provide relevant expertise on each proposal and by a continuing panel for the program. This group meets twice a year, in October and in April. To be considered in the October meeting, proposals should be submitted no later than August 15; for consideration in the April meeting, submission should be received by mid-December.

Those intending to submit proposals should be aware that new NSF guidelines provide that, for any formal proposal submitted to NSF, the portion of the proposal devoted to project description is normally not to exceed fifteen (15) single-spaced pages.

from APSA...



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Ten Years of Affirmative Action and the Changing Status of Women in Political Science

Doris-Jean Burton
Indiana University

In 1969 *PS* published the findings of APSA's first survey on the status of women in the discipline. The author concluded: "Tokenism is the prevailing pattern." More than half of the departments had no female faculty members. Among 18 of the "distinguished" departments women comprised only 4.3 percent of the aggregate faculty. Female faculty were concentrated in undergraduate departments, in small departments with 15 or less faculty members and in part-time jobs.[1] Has the status of women in the profession improved since 1969? To the extent that numbers can tell, this report examines the effects of a decade of affirmative action.[2]

Women's Share of the Jobs

Women's aggregate share of the academic positions in political science departments has grown by one percentage point, to about 10 percent—from 9.1 percent in 1969 to 10 percent in 1977-78 (Table 1). There are now 552 women in full-time positions among 5532 faculty members in 617 reporting departments. Women's jobs are concentrated in the bottom ranks, in part-time posts, and in temporary positions. In fact, the greatest gains in women's appointments have been in temporary and part-time appointments over the past five years.

About 87 percent of the men and 68 percent of the women are now in tenure track positions, but the share of those jobs held by females grew by only 1.5 percent, compared to 7 percent for men during the past five years. Women are twice as likely as men to hold temporary positions, and nearly three times as likely to occupy part-time jobs.

During the past five years, nearly 60 percent of the women in the discipline have been instructors and assistant professors, compared to 31 to 37 percent of the men (Table 3). At higher ranks there have not been dramatic changes in the status of women (Table 4). They hold about the same proportion of professorships as they did 10 years ago—less than 5 percent. But the share has grown somewhat. The percentage of associate professorships held by women has increased by about 9 percent since 1969. But the base for that growth was small. Today only about 7.5 percent of the discipline's associate professors are females.

From 1970 through 1975, 637 political science Ph.D.s were awarded to women—compared to 587 in all previous years. This helps explain why women are clustered at the bottom and on the edge of the discipline. Since 1972 women generally have fared as well as, or better than, men in placement, but 16-25 percent of the women have not been placed each year.[3]

Overall, women have been gaining ground in the discipline. But it is an upstream swim in a dwindling river. The number of positions in the bottom ranks, where women are clustered, has declined by 8 percent in the past five years. The numbers of temporary and part-time posts have also declined. Since 1973-74 tenure-track jobs have grown by 9.1 percent. The number of

[1] Victoria Schuck, "Women in Political Science, Some Preliminary Observations," *PS*, Fall, 1969, pp. 642-653.

[2] Unless otherwise indicated, all data are from the annual survey of departments.

[3] See the reports on "Placement of Political Scientists" by Thomas Mann which appear annually in *PS*.

TABLE 1

Share of Types of Jobs by Sex

	1973-74 634 Depts.		1974-75 690 Depts.		1975-76 623 Depts.		1976-77 615 Depts.		1977-78 617 Depts.	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Tenure-track	91.3	8.7	90.5	9.5	90.0	10.0	90.0	10.0	90.5	9.5
Temporary	88.3	11.7	84.9	15.1	78.2	21.8	78.6	21.4	78.4	21.6
Tenure and Temporary	91.1	8.9	90.0	10.0	89.4	10.6	99.4	10.6	90.0	10.0
Part time	81.3	18.7	81.8	18.2	81.8	18.2	81.6	18.4	73.4	26.6
All jobs	89.7	10.3	89.0	11.0	88.3	11.7	88.2	11.8	88.2	11.8
Number	5559	641	5749	712	5248	697	5457	730	5555	746

Source: APSA Survey of Departments.

TABLE 2

Percentage Distribution of Men and Women by Type of Job

	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Tenure-track	80.4	66.5	82.3	70.2	83.4	69.9	81.9	68.1	87.4	68.0
Temporary	6.6	7.6	5.9	8.6	3.8	7.9	3.9	7.9	2.9	6.0
Part time	13.0	25.9	14.3	21.2	12.9	22.2	14.2	24.0	9.6	26.0
Number	5559	641	5749	712	5248	697	5457	730	5555	746

Source: APSA Survey of Departments.

TABLE 3

Men and Women Political Scientists by Rank

	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Professor	34.7	15.3	35.4	17.2	36.0	15.8	37.5	15.1	38.0	16.6
Associate	28.0	24.9	28.2	22.4	30.7	21.8	31.7	24.5	31.2	23.9
Assistant	32.1	47.7	31.3	47.8	29.3	51.7	26.6	48.7	26.5	50.5
Instructor	5.2	12.2	5.1	12.6	3.9	10.7	4.1	11.7	4.2	9.1

Source: APSA Survey of Departments.

TABLE 4

Women's Share of Positions by Rank

	1969	1977-78
Professor	4.1	4.4
Associate	6.7	7.5
Assistant	8.6	16.7
Instructor	16.9	18.5
Temporary	11.7	21.6
Part time	30.0	26.0

Source: Jane Jaquette, "The Status of Women in the Profession: Tokenism," *PS*, Fall, 1971, p. 530, and 1977-78 APSA Survey of Departments.

women incumbents in these positions has increased only by 8.4 percent.

Women Among Types of Departments

Have women been moving more or less equitably into the different academic environments within the discipline? Do they tend to be concentrated in undergraduate departments where teaching is emphasized and loads are heavy? Have they moved significantly into the graduate departments with their greater emphasis upon research? Has the number of women in the top-ranked political science departments changed in recent years?

In 1969, 44.9 percent of the women were in undergraduate departments, compared with 29 percent of the men. By 1977-78, 42 percent of the women were still in undergraduate departments, along with 37 percent of the men. The ratio is more nearly even. Women's share of the posts in graduate departments has risen by about 10 percent; yet 29 percent of those departments had no women faculty members in 1977-78.[4]

Among the 20 top-rated departments,[5] the number of women faculty doubled between 1969 and 1977-78, and the *share* of female professors in these departments has doubled since 1972. Women have been doing well in the top-flight units of the discipline (Table 7). These departments have in recent years appointed more women than other Ph.D. departments; they account for 26 percent of all the women faculty members in the 114 Ph.D. granting departments.

Women's Earning Power

All else being equal, rank and salary ought to correspond. Of course, all else is not necessarily equal; gross data about rank and salary take no account of years in rank. Small numbers, as in the case of female full professors, make it risky to speak with assurance of "typical" rank/salary relationships. Given these cautions, what do the numbers tell us about the monetary

[4]See the reports of the Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession published in *PS*.

[5]Kenneth D. Roose and Charles J. Anderson, *A Rating of Graduate Programs*, Washington, D.C.: The American Council on Education, 1970, p. 64.

status of women in the discipline during the past decade?

In 1971 Converse and Converse reported an average differential of $4,740 between men and women political scientists, with the smallest differential for those in the profession three years or less.[6] One finds a persistent $3,000 differential in the median salaries of male and female full professors from 1973-74 through 1977-78. But sex differentials in the salaries of associate professors had disappeared by 1976-77. Yet there was a $1,000 differential in favor of men at the assistant professor level, 1974-75 and in 1977-78. In the latter year for the first time there also was a $1,000 differential at the instructor level.

In the early 1970s, only 19 percent of the women (compared to 45 percent of the men)

[6]Philip E. Converse and Jean M. Converse, "The Status of Women as Students and Professionals in Political Science," *PS*, Summer, 1971, p. 343.

TABLE 5

Percentage Distribution of Faculty by Type of Institution

	Graduate		Undergraduate	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1969	71.0	55.1	29.0	44.9
1972-73	66.0	56.8	34.0	43.2
1973-74	68.5	61.2	31.5	38.8
1974-75	67.7	59.5	32.3	40.5
1975-76	68.9	58.1	31.1	41.9
1976-77	73.5	63.9	26.5	36.1
1977-78	63.3	58.0	36.7	42.0

Source: Victoria Schuck, "Women in Political Science, Some Preliminary Observations," *PS*, Fall, 1969; and APSA Survey of Departments.

TABLE 6

Number of Men and Women Faculty in 20 Distinguished Institutions

	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
Institution	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
California, Berkeley	41	1	39	1	41	1	38	2	38	2
California, Los Angeles	—	—	—	—	43	1	42	2	38	2
Chicago	19	2	20	2	20	2	21	3	21	3
Columbia	25	0	—	—	36	2	35	2*	32	2*
Cornell	25	0	—	—	25	2	26	2	27	3
Duke	22	2	23	3	20	2	20	2	19	1
Harvard	37	4	37	3	35	3	33	3	33	2
Illinois	27	4	23	4	23	4	24	4	22	4
Indiana	34	3	35	4	31	6	32	6	32	4
Johns Hopkins	13	0	13	1	13	1	12	2	12	2
MIT	34	3	28	3	28	3	22	3	22	4
Michigan	53	5	49	5	46	5	44	7	45	7
Minnesota	25	3	26	2	26	2	27	2	25	2
North Carolina	34	0	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	0*
Northwestern	25	2	21	1	22	1	32	1	23	2
Princeton	30	2	28	3	26	3	35	2	35	2
Stanford	24	1	29	2	25	2	21	2	21.5	2
Syracuse	26	0	26	0	26	0	21	1	21	2
Wisconsin	32	2	32	4	31	4	28	6	30	6
Yale	26	1	26	3	28	1	34	2	36	3
Total	552	35	448	42	578	45	570	55	565.5	55
Percent Female	5.96		7.9		7.2		8.8		9.5	

*APSA *Guide to Graduate Study*, 1977, 1978.

Source: Committee on the Status of Women, 1973-74, *PS*, Winter 1974, pp. 38-41; 1974-75, *PS*, Winter 1975, pp. 49-59; 1976-77, *PS*, Spring 1977, pp. 231-233; 1975-76, *PS*, Spring 1976, pp. 189-193; 1977-78, *PS*, Spring, 1978, pp. 257-262.

earned more than $15,000.[7] By 1977 both 66.3 percent of the men and 65.6 percent of the women were doing this well. But disparity persists at the top: over a third of the men and 17 percent of the women now earn over $20,000; 17.2 percent of the men earn $25,000 or more, compared with only 5.7 percent of the women.

These figures probably reflect the fact that women are relatively new to the top rank of the discipline. Discrepancies at the lower ranks are more disturbing. The numbers do not explain themselves but the pattern could be related to sexual factors, as well as other variables, such as scholarly achievements.

Women as Publishing Scholars

At graduate institutions differences in salaries and ranks might be explained by lesser publication rates by women. In 1970 women authors were not proportionally represented in political science journals or in participation at the APSA annual meeting.[8] But the overall rate of publication by women in five journals almost doubled in a short time, from 3.1 percent of all authorships in 1959-1970 to 5.7 percent for 1970-73, while book reviews almost tripled, from 1.9 percent to 5.7 percent.[9] Between 1973 and 1976 the share of women authors of articles and book reviews continued to grow (Table 8), but not at the same rate as their representation in the discipline and in graduate departments.

The Story of the Decade—and the Implications of the Evidence

In the past decade notable changes have occurred. There are more women in the profession. Their representation in graduate departments has increased. In the distinguished departments they have made impressive gains. But women's share of the full professor rank has not to this point grown markedly. Salary differentials at the top persist. It might be more ominous that they seem to be reappearing at lower ranks.

Some things the numbers cannot tell us. For example, do women prefer part-time positions? Are the two women on the faculty of a given institution the same two women who were there the year before? Are women being accepted into the professional social life of departments? Do they receive the same support for research as men? Are they effective role models for women graduate students? Are they being promoted and tenured at the same rate as

[7]Jane Jaquette, "The Status of Women in the Profession: Tokenism," *PS,* Fall, 1971, p. 531.

[8]Victoria Schuck, *"Femina Studens rei Publicae:* Notes on Her Professional Achievements," *PS,* Fall, 1970, p. 628.

[9]Ada Finifter, "The Professional Status of Women Political Scientists: Some Current Data," *PS,* Fall, 1973, p. 417.

TABLE 7

Percentage of Women by Rank by Type of Department, 1977-78

	Distinguished	All Ph.D.	All Departments
Professor	16.4	13.2	16.6
Associate	12.7	19.2	23.9
Assistant	65.5	56.0	50.5
Instructor	5.5	2.2	9.1

Source: Committee on the Status of Women, *PS,* Spring 1978, pp. 257-259; APSA Survey of Departments, 1977-78.

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TABLE 8

Percentage of Publications by Women, 1973-76

Publication	Percent of Articles	Percent of Book Reviews
American Political Science Review	3.2	5.9
Journal of Politics	4.8	12.5
American Journal of Political Science	9.4	—
Polity	10.0	4.4
*Western Political Quarterly**	13.3	7.3
Total	7.5	7.0

*Does not include March, 1976 issue.

men? Are teaching loads comparable? Are nepotism rules being removed? Are academic couples being absorbed into departments? Are more women becoming departmental chairpersons?

The numbers do not answer such questions. They do suggest that the discipline has moved beyond the tokenism of ten years ago. Yet political science remains predominantly a masculine profession, especially at the top. The numbers pose interesting questions for the next ten years: Will women make a larger mark as scholars? Will they enlarge their share of the top positions? How will they fare in a discipline which is no longer expanding?

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A Yank at the Court of King Hugh

Nelson W. Polsby
University of California, Berkeley

The American Political Science Association invariably holds its annual meeting in a large commercial hotel in a big city, during the hot muggy days of early September. A couple of thousand people register for four and a half air-conditioned days and evenings of panel meetings, special luncheons and dinners, reunions of far-flung graduates of the various academic departments of political science, plenary sessions, employment interviews, casual hallway and bar-room encounters and other exchanges of affection, deference, income, power (Yes!) and so forth. One observer has likened the scene to an assemblage of thousands of dogs, all sniffing about trying to discover who's in heat.

In comparison, as other transatlantic travellers will testify, the PSA of Great Britain puts on an annual meeting more like the decorous and well-mannered Crufts Dog Show. As in America, quite a few of the top dogs stay away, and proceedings appear to be dominated by the energetic young and youngish middle-aged, who evidently find the Association a plausible arena within which to make their scholarly marks. I was told that the non-appearance of most of the holders of professorial chairs in politics or government in the United Kingdom might well be related to an upheaval a couple of years ago in the management of the Association. This was presumably the same revolution that caused the greening of *Political Studies,* but I prudently forebore to enquire further. If there is one thing to be avoided at an annual meeting it is the discussion of politics.

The relatively small size of the group meant that it was fairly easy to circulate around and say 'hello' to the familiar faces during the numerous breaks for coffee (awful), tea (bracing) and sherry (dry). The panel sessions were surprisingly well attended. In America one can go to the national convention year after year and never get near a panel. The hallways, lobbies and book exhibits teem with colleagues at all hours of the day and night and it is easy to be distracted from any but the firmest intention to overhear a scholarly presentation. After a while one scarcely bothers; papers can be purchased or sent for later, and discussion is rarely memorable.

At Warwick the incentives ran in the other direction. Spaces devoted to casual interaction emptied out during the panels, and my British colleagues dutifully reported to take in one another's intellectual washing. Academic specialization implies that in some panel sessions—here I hazard a general guess based on a small sample—participants and spectators alike are exceedingly well-known to each other and have already worked out their *modus vivendi.* In such circumstances new stimulus may be deeply appreciated or it may be irksome. No doubt some specialty groups are more permeable than others. One or two members of a notably hospitable crowd, the Americanists, remarked on the invisible boundaries around other congregations, their enviable and annoying possession of a common jargon, and their shared but unfamiliar consensus about what constitute acceptable problems and acceptable solutions.

I wandered into a meeting in which it was evidently accepted that for a conclusion to be 'counter-intuitive' was a bad thing. Having been raised in a tradition that prized the counter-intuitive as possessing novelty, and hence the germ of possible new discovery, I began to harbor the doubts of an outsider. Or was language being used in a slightly but significantly altered way? I recalled that in British and American parliamentary practice to 'table' a motion means more or less opposite things. Without greater experience of British academic culture, I could not resolve the puzzle one way or the other.

British academics, I find, are formidably articulate people. I sometimes think that upper-middle class British society must consist of an endless series of oral examinations, and I am constantly running into people who are passing with first class honors. The preoccupation with words, meanings and definitions, the consciousness of accent as a badge of something not casual about one's social identity, the slightly more frequent than random incidence of stammering and other speech impediments—all these sorts of thing can be discovered at a PSA meeting, as, one supposes, at any gathering of comparably well-educated Britons.

What one finds in addition is a readiness to take intellectual exchange seriously. And, not least, a stereotype-defying—if not downright counter-intuitive—collegial friendliness toward at least one bemused stranger.

*Reprinted from The Political Studies Association of the United Kingdom Newsletter with permission.

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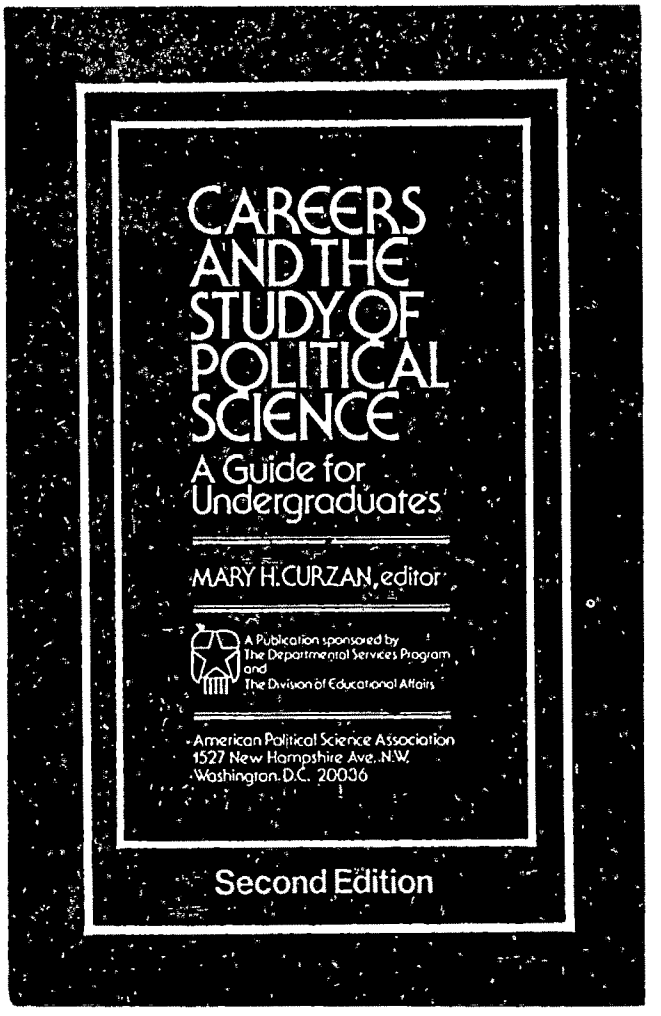
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A Skeptic's View of Corporate Jobs and New Academic Programs

Roy E. Licklider
Douglass College, Rutgers University

Like the leading edge of the hurricaine, the first signals of the approaching depression in the academic job market are upon us. The change in expectations from 1968 to 1978 is hard to overstate. Departments that assumed their students would get "appropriate" jobs without help must now organize to get any employment for some of their graduates. It is not uncommon for graduates from second-level institutions to find that there simply are no academic jobs in their specialty anywhere in the country. Increasingly, departments are haunted by the fear of being "tenured up," so even tenure-track junior positions may not lead anywhere. Already we are seeing the first consequences of this, as people rejected for tenure compete with new Ph.D.s for entry-level positions. All this is merely prelude, however, since the first actual population decline in the 18-22 year age bracket will not occur until the early 1980s, just about the time that people now entering graduate school will come on the job market.

This clearly poses a threat to graduate programs in political science, a serious matter since graduate education links teaching and research together for mutual benefit in a way unique to American universities. If enough students do not appear, programs will have to be closed down. Perhaps a more insidious threat is that numbers will hold steady but that the intellectual quality of the students will decline, weakening in turn the quality of their research, the students whom they will teach, and ultimately the reputation of the schools from which they come. I believe that this latter form of corruption is already occurring.

*My thinking on this subject has been influenced by many generous people. My special thanks to Jim Rosenau, Susan Strange, Jonathan Aronson, and our colleagues at the Conference on Graduate Education in International Political Economy at the University of Southern California in March, 1978; Steven Blank of the Conference Board; Hobart C. Gardiner, Harold C. Roser, Jr., and Lynn B. Russo of Exxon Corporation; Donald L. Snook of Esso, Middle East; Dennis M. Sherman of Mobil Oil Corporation; and especially to the Exxon Education Foundation for the incentive and the resources to study this question during the three semesters I spent as program officer there. This paper was first presented at the American Political Science Association meeting in 1978 and benefited from general discussion by Rhonda Crane, AT&T; Larry Noble, Atlanta University; Karen Dolmatch Shaw, Bank of America; Alan Stone, University of Houston; and John Tatlock, Shell Oil Corporation. Assistance of this magnitude makes it even more necessary to state that the conclusions are entirely my own responsibility.

The solution is as easy to state as it is difficult to achieve: our graduate programs must produce students who can readily obtain non-academic jobs. Historically, political science has not been quite as dependent on the academic job market as other disciplines such as the humanities. One traditional alternative career is government, which remains one of our major growth industries. The keys to successful placement here, for a graduate school, appear to be assiduous cultivation of an alumni network and an aggressive internship program. While political scientists will continue to be hired by the public sector, there seems no reason to expect a great increase in such positions. As a result government seems unlikely to help much in absorbing the surplus graduates of the next two decades.

Recently the possibility of placing significant numbers of political science Ph.D.s in major corporations has received considerable attention. Unlike government, this is an area where relatively few of us have been employed. Nonetheless the signs look encouraging. The market for M.B.A. graduates remains strong; indeed, some of us have been pushing our stronger undergraduates in that direction for several years. The role of business is already becoming a legitimate research topic within the discipline. Major corporations are finding increasingly that their problems are as much political as economic and managerial, whether they concern Congress, stockholders, foreign governments, or terrorist groups. Corporate executives routinely mingle with prestigious political scientists under the sponsorship of organizations such as the Council on Foreign Relations, the Foreign Policy Association, the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, the Brookings Institution, and the American Enterprise Institute, not to mention the various "associates programs" now being organized by different universities. Many corporations also make small but constant donations to various specialized institutes within universities. Moreover, some political scientists are now being hired by major corporations.

It is not hard to conclude that political science is adapting to include business as a legitimate subject, that business recognizes its need for political expertise, and that contacts exist which can significantly increase the number of political scientists employed by corporations. Presumably as a result of these conclusions, many schools are now developing new programs designed to prepare graduate students for such careers. Most of the interest seems to be in the international field. Conventional graduate schools are sprouting new programs, concentra-

tions, courses, and occasionally degrees, usually called "international political economy" or something similar. The so-called professional schools, those which have traditionally prepared their students for government employment, use another catchword, "international business diplomacy." Students, faculty, and money are being gathered up, and there will probably be 10 to 20 such new programs in existence in a couple of years, with more to follow.

Unfortunately these programs are being constructed on a set of unsupported assumptions about the availability of jobs in corporations for political scientists, the kinds of academic programs which are appropriate preparation, and the mechanisms by which program graduates can be placed in the jobs. These assumptions seem based on little more than guesses, hopes, and casual conversations with a few friends; nobody seems to have done much research to see if they are correct or not. The little planning that does exist ignores the large number of similar programs being created simultaneously at other schools and the likely crowd of graduates soon to be competing for positions; each school seems to think it is acting in a vacuum.

Nor is much thought being given to the academic content of the programs. By and large schools are adding a required course or two in economics and a general overview of the international role of business; most of the innovation seems to be going into the new title. We cannot even assume that political science has a comparative advantage over other academic disciplines.

> At a recent conference of corporate public affairs professionals dealing with political issues confronting the business community, twelve of the hundred participants were social science or humanities Ph.D.s or ABDs just beginning their jobs. Only two of the twelve were trained as political scientists, underscoring the growing competition for the new market.[1]

The more important questions of whether this program is appropriate for a university, the long-term impact on the graduate program as a whole, and the significance for the critical and detached stance of the liberal arts are being totally ignored.

We do not now have sufficient data to test the basic assumptions on which these programs are being built, although the massive study of non-traditional careers by Ph.D.s now being conducted by Lewis Solomon at the Higher Education Research Institute in Los Angeles should get us started. (Obviously I am referring here to the empirical assumptions, not the normative ones.) In the meantime let me offer a series of hypotheses, based on non-systematic discussions and insufficient experience, about the role of political scientists in major corporations.

(1) There aren't very many of them. I suspect there are not more than 30 people with a Ph.D. in political science working for American corporations today in positions where their political science background is of immediate use.

(2) Almost none are hired directly out of graduate school. The pattern seems to be for corporations to hire people who have already worked with government. Despite the anti-government attitude of business, performance in the public sector seems more relevant to business needs than academic work per se. If true, this has obvious implications for placement strategy.

This pattern of employment may explain why there is no apparent agreement among people in the field as to what the optimal graduate program would be. Graduates of both behavioral and traditional departments, area specialists and generalists, from academic and professional schools, all hold such jobs. Each naturally feels that his or her own training was basically the best, with a few additions. Aside from general agreement on the utility of a good basic knowledge of economics (really knowing Samuelson, as David Baldwin put it recently), an advanced economics course or two (useful as a credential because businessmen are impressed by economics), and perhaps some general orientation toward the world of business, the practitioners don't seem to have a much clearer idea than the academics about how to put together an appropriate graduate program. The fact is, of course, that your academic training is irrelevant except as it gets you a job which gives you the appropriate experience from which to move into business. Or, as one practitioner put it, "My boss doesn't know I'm a political scientist. I just do things that he wants done."

(3) The people occupying such positions are disproportionately female. Corporations take this opportunity to improve their affirmative action position as well as obtaining expertise, and women political scientists are easier to hire than, say, women chemical engineers.

(4) Political scientists are taking positions in corporate planning and/or public affairs divisions of corporations. These are both fringe areas in most corporations, staff rather than line operations. The importance of the divisions within corporations varies considerably but tends to be relatively low. Moreover, there are often not clear career lines whereby employees of such divisions may move into the mainstream of management positions. Thus people often stagnate there, trapped doing the same job indefinitely. To avoid this fate the corporate political scientist must be prepared to stop practicing political science, the earlier the better.[2] We do not yet know whether political

[1] John Tatlock, "The Paradox of Corporate Political Scientist," remarks prepared for delivery at the American Political Science Association meeting, September 2, 1978, p. 2.

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 1.

scientists in these divisions will have to return to school to get an M.B.A. or appropriate technical degree in order to advance. In other words, at this point it is not at all clear how a *job* translates into a *career.*

(5) Corporate executives will agree with enthusiasm that their major problems are political and that they need greater political expertise. But this, by itself, will not result in the hiring of political scientists by these corporations, even if the political scientists are being sold as "political economists." This is true for several reasons.

(a) As LaPalombara and Blank point out in their landmark study of multinational corporations, many executives find it difficult to distinguish between *studying* politics and being *involved* in politics.[3] Despite newspaper stories of systematic foreign bribery (or perhaps because of them), most corporate managers try frantically to stay out of politics, particularly in countries other than their own. We may find such attitudes remarkably naive (they are, of course, involved in politics up to their necks, whether they admit it or not), but this attitude mitigates against the systematic buildup of political expertise within the corporation itself.

(b) Corporations don't just go out and hire someone because it seems like a good idea. Hiring is a bureaucratic process, and it is not at all easy to establish a new, entry-level position with the Ph.D. as the appropriate credential rather than a M.B.A. or a law degree. It certainly can be done, but it requires a willingness by one or more senior executives to spend considerable bureaucratic and political capital within the corporation. This kind of commitment does not often come out of cocktail party conversation. The experience of a related field is worth noting. In recent years there has been a concerted effort to add an international business component to the M.B.A. curriculum with such success that the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business now requires it for accreditation. Despite this legitimization within the field,[4] teachers agree that there are no entry-level jobs for M.B.A. graduates with international business concentrations. Such students must have a functional specialization (finance, etc.) in order to get a job. Problems of acceptability are obviously going to be much greater with the Ph.D. as a major credential.

(c) It is not entirely clear that academic training in political science prepares students to deal with the political realities with which American business must work. This attitude may explain the tendency for corporations to hire from government. Put crudely, the tendency is to hire the people who caused the political problems to help solve them.

(6) Within the corporate world, some sectors have veen more interested in hiring political scientists than others. The big banks have clearly been the leaders. Some consulting firms have also moved into the area. One knowledgeable individual suggests that middle-sized firms now expanding into international markets are more likely to adopt this technique than the multinationals which already have entrenched planning organizations; others see the multinationals, particularly the major oil companies, as potential leaders in this area.

If some or all of these hypotheses are correct, the enthusiasm for new graduate programs in political science to prepare students for business careers may be premature. Such programs are not necessarily inappropriate, but those who wish to initiate them should come to terms with these sorts of issues before using scarce resources to recruit new faculty and to encourage students to enroll. There does not seem to be much thinking of this sort going on now.

I should add at least two caveats to this argument. I have assumed that the new programs intend to place their graduates in business careers, but this is not always true. Most assuredly it is not true of those programs which take what might be called a critical, radical, or neo-Marxist view of business. One example may be the only Ph.D. program in political economy now in operation, based in the sociology department of the State University of New York at Binghamton. Similarly most of the new programs expect some percentage of their graduates to remain in academia; these students presumably know the odds they face, although the lack of systematic discussion of this issue, coupled with the caveat emptor attitude of safely tenured faculty, is one of the scandals of our profession.

Secondly, some schools are making serious attempts to come to terms with the problem. The one I know best is the University of Southern California which, before starting its program, released a faculty member to research who needed what sort of education. The university decided that there was no comparative advantage in starting another conventional academic program aimed at recent college graduates. Instead it uncovered two groups within the community who needed formal education in international political economy, local business executives and the foreign consular community.

This in turn led to the discovery that a program for such people cannot follow the traditional academic calendar. Good people in business will not take a full semester or a year out of their careers; time is precious to them. Their high motivation, on the other hand, makes unconventional arrangements possible, and USC has been experimenting with a variety of formats, such as sending out a reading list, having an intensive series of seminars a couple of months

[3] Joseph LaPalombara and Steven Blank, *Multinational Corporations in Comparative Perspective.* Report No. 725, The Conference Board, New York, 1977, pp. 59-69.

[4] For discussion of this and related issues, see *Business and International Education,* a report submitted by the Task Force on Business and International Education to the Government/Academic Interface Committee, International Education Project, American Council on Education, Washington, D.C., 1977.

later, and requiring a paper a couple of months after that. These experiences have not yet coalesced into a program, but the people involved seem to have asked the right questions and to have been willing to change their operating style as a result of the answers.

There are, of course, alternate models. One of some interest is the "Careers in Business" project, directed by Dorothy Harrison of the New York State Department of Education and Ernest May of Harvard and funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. This program got about 25 major corporations to agree to interview its graduates for entry-level managerial jobs. It then selected 50 recent Ph.D.s in the humanities (from over 500 applicants), put them through a seven-week crash course at the Graduate School of Business of New York University, added a variety of support services such as counseling, and arranged for job interviews. Roughly 60 percent received business job offers within six months of graduation. Nonetheless, Harvard is now exploring the possibility of establishing it as a permanent aspect of the graduate school of arts and sciences.

The slapdash development of international political economy programs is at best the newest fad and at worst academic hucksterism. Of course, the people who are doing it have nothing to lose. Faculty, at least the tenured ones, risk relatively little. Those from whom university funds are taken to establish such programs probably know nothing about it. But students who are being recruited on the promise of corporate jobs have a right to know what the real situation is and the strategy their school has devised to cope with it. Nor are corporations likely to be impressed in the long run by schools which claim to produce corporate planners but fail to plan their own programs. Moreover, the profession as a whole has a stake in this effort. The idea of developing graduate programs which will prepare people for non-academic jobs is fundamental to the future of American political science. If this attempt is bungled, subsequent efforts will be significantly more difficult.

1973 APSA Biographical Directory

The sixth and latest edition of the APSA Biographical Directory was published in January 1973. The Directory includes names and addresses of approximately 12,500 individual APSA members as well as biographical information on over 7,000 political scientists. The Directory also includes appendices classifying members by geographical location and fields of interest. (An annual supplement to the APSA Biographical Directory containing a list of members of the Association and their current addresses is also available from the Association. The price for the supplement is $3.00 prepaid.)

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Association News

Political Scientist College and University Presidents and Chancellors of the Past and Present—Addendum

Following up the initial list in the Fall *PS* of Political Scientist College and University Presidents and Chancellors of the Past and Present, *PS* is publishing additional names which have been brought to its attention. The two lists together show a total of 61 current presidents and chancellors and 70 past presidents and chancellors. Further additions to the lists will also be welcome. Among the pleasant and interesting comments received about the list was one from Frank C. Darling of DePauw University, who commented, along with providing several names for the list, that "it was good to see the large number of political scientists who have succeeded at the top post in academic administration. Some day someone should write an article or a book on the reasons why the field of political science leads many of its professional practitioners into academic administration. More than we may realize it, it may be due to exposure to some of our important sub-fields, such as political theory, interest groups, public opinion, constitutional law, and comparative politics."

CURRENT

Clark D. Ahlberg, Wichita State University
John T. Bernhard, Western Michigan University (former President of Western Illinois University)
Neal R. Berte, Birmingham-Southern College
James C. Finley, Fordham University
Donald R. Gerth, California State University, Dominguez Hills
Charles J. Graham, St. Cloud State University
Nancy Whittier Heer, Immaculate Heart College, Los Angeles
Alex B. Lacy, Jr., Sangamon State University
Charles G. Mayo, West Chester State College, Pennsylvania
Robert Parks, Iowa State University
Olin C. Robinson, Middlebury College
Richard F. Rosser, De Pauw University
Philip B. Secor, Cornell College
Thomas A. Spragens, Centre College of Kentucky
Stephen Joel Trachtenberg, University of Hartford
Philip S. Wilder, Hartwick College (incorrectly listed in Fall *PS* as former)

FORMER

Thomas H. Eliot, Washington University, St. Louis
Charles D. Hounshell, Birmingham-Southern College
Bernard Hyink, California State University, Sacramento
Franklyn A. Johnson, Jacksonville (Fla.) University and California State University, Los Angeles
A. Lawrence Lowell, Harvard University (pictured but not listed in Fall *PS*)
G. Theodore Mitau, Minnesota State University System
Arthur L. Peterson, American Graduate School of International Management
Bennett M. Rich, Waynesburg College, Pennsylvania
Robert C. Spencer, Sangamon State University
Cecil H. Underwood, Bethany College
Gregory Wolfe, Portland State University

NSF Social Science Division Position Opening

The current Director of the Division of Social Sciences at the National Science Foundation, Dr. Herbert L. Costner, has announced that he will be leaving that position in the fall of 1979. The Directorate for Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences is now seeking candidates for his replacement, to serve a two-year term. The Division includes programs in Economics, Geography and Regional Science, Political Science, Sociology, Law and Social Science, Measurement Methods and Data Resources, and History and Philosophy of Science.

The Division Director is responsible for administering programs of basic research grant support, planning and budgeting, representing the social sciences in the Foundation, and providing leadership for the NSF social science effort. Appropriate candidates would have a broad knowledge of the social sciences, experience in basic research, and administrative skill. The position is excepted from competitive civil service and equivalent to GS-16 or -17, with a salary ranging from $42,423 to $47,500. Nominations and applications may be sent to the Assistant Director, Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences, NSF, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20550.

Regional and State Political Science Associations

At the 1978 Annual Meeting of the Association, officers of the state and regional associations again met. The meeting provided officers an opportunity to discuss mutual concerns in conducting state and regional associations as well as ways in which the organizations can be strengthened.

PS is publishing its annual list of state and regional political science associations including organizations, officers, publications, and meetings in this issue. Further information as well as additions or corrections to the list will be appreciated.

Detailed information on activities and meetings of state and regional associations for the past and forthcoming conference section of *PS* will also be most welcome.

Associations	Officers	Publications	Meetings
REGIONAL			
Midwest Political Science Association	President: John Kessel, Ohio State University Vice President: Samuel Gove, University of Illinois, Urbana	American Journal of Political Science, Herbert Weisberg and Herbert Asher, Ohio State University, Editors	April 18-21, 1979 Pick-Congress Hotel Chicago, Illinois
National Capital Area Political Science Association	President: Barbara Knight, George Mason University 1st Vice President: Laslo Boyd, University of Baltimore 2nd Vice President: Clarence Stone, University of Maryland Secretary-Treasurer: Walter E. Beach, American Political Science Association	Capsule (Newsletter), Morris Levitt, Howard University, Editor Short Essays in Political Science (compiled from spring conference)	March 24, 1979 American University
New England Political Science Association	President: George Kateb, Amherst College President-Elect: Robert J. Steamer, University of Massachusetts, Boston		April 6-7, 1979 New England Center, Durham, New Hampshire
Northeastern Political Science Association	President: Franz B. Gross, University of New Haven 1st Vice President and Program Chairperson: Barbara Salmore, Drew University 2nd Vice President: John Donovan, Bowdoin College Treasurer: Gerald J. Grady, University of Massachusetts, Amherst Secretary: Merton Reichler, SUNY, Stony Brook	Polity, Peter Fliess, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Editor	November 8-10, 1979 New Jersey
Northern California Political Science Association	President: Harry Harding, Stanford University Vice President: Gordon Randall, Chabot College Secretary-Treasurer: John M. Selig, City College of San Francisco		
Pacific Northwest Political Science Association	President: Kenneth Hossum, Eastern Washington State Secretary-Treasurer: Russell Dondero, Pacific University	Western Political Quarterly, Donald Hanson, University of Utah, Editor	Late April or early May, 1979 University of San Francisco
Southern Political Science Association	President: William C. Havard, Vanderbilt University President-Elect: Chester Bain, University of South Carolina Vice President: Malcolm Jewell, University of Kentucky Recording Secretary: Henry J. Abraham, University of Virginia Vice-President-Elect: Dell Wright, University of North Carolina Treasurer and Managing Editor: Manning J. Dauer, University of Florida	Journal of Politics, Joseph Bernd, VPI & SU, Editor	November 1-3, 1979 Sheraton Gatlinburg Gatlinburg, Tennessee
Southern California Political Science	President: Carl E. Schwarz, Fullerton College	Western Political Quarterly	

Associations	Officers	Publications	Meetings
Association	Vice President: William Fitzgerald, Loyola-Marymount College Secretary: Stanley Moore, Pepperdine University Treasurer: James Lave, Occidental College		
Southwestern Political Science Association	President: C. Neal Tate, North Texas State University President-Elect: Larry Dodd, University of Texas, Austin Vice President and Program Chair: Bruce Robeck, Texas A&M University Secretary-Treasurer: Charldean Newell, North Texas State University	Social Science Quarterly (cooperatively with the Southwestern Social Science Association), Charles M. Bonjean, University of Texas, Editor	March 28-31, 1979 Sheraton Hotel Fort Worth, Texas
Western Political Science Association	President: Edward M. Goldberg, California State University, Los Angeles Vice President and Program Chair: Donald R. Matthews, University of Washington Secretary-Treasurer: Roger Rieber, University of Utah	Western Political Quarterly, Donald Hanson, University of Utah, Editor	March 22-24, 1979 Hilton Hotel Portland, Oregon
STATE			
Alabama Political Science Association	President: John Boyne, Auburn University, Montgomery Vice President: David Gillespie, Samford University Secretary-Treasurer: Miles H. Hodges, University of South Alabama	Newsletter	March 23-24, 1979 Auburn University Montgomery, Alabama
Arkansas Political Science Association	President: Robert Savage, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville Vice President: Charles W. Hartwig, Arkansas State University, Jonesboro Secretary-Treasurer: Walter Nunn, Institute of Politics, Little Rock	Directory of Arkansas Political Scientists	February 23-24, 1979 Hendrix College Conway, Arkansas
Delaware Political Science Association	President: Marian Lief Palley, University of Delaware Vice President: David Ingersoll, University of Delaware Secretary-Treasurer: John Deiner, University of Delaware		
Florida Political Science Association	President: Luis Valdes, Rollins College 1st Vice President: Eugene Wittkopf, University of Florida 2nd Vice President: Robert Benedetti, New College Secretary-Treasurer: Douglas Smith, Florida Technological University		May 11-12, 1979 University of Florida Gainesville, Florida
Georgia Political Science Association	President: Don Wells, West Georgia Vice President: Larry Elowitz, Georgia College, Milledgeville Secretary-Treasurer: Ben DeJanes, Clark College	GPSA Journal, James D. McBrayer, Jr., Georgia State University, Editor	
Idaho Political Science Association	President: Victor Hjelm, Idaho State University Vice President: Dennis Donoghue, Boise State University Secretary: Robert Blank, University of Idaho Treasurer: William Skillern, Boise State University	Idaho Journal of Politics, Gregory A. Raymond, Boise State University, Editor	
Illinois Political Science Association	President: Margaret Soderberg, Eastern Illinois University Vice President and President-Elect: Hibbert Roberts, Illinois State University, Normal Secretary-Treasurer: Robert	Newsletter	Fall, 1979

Associations	Officers	Publications	Meetings
	McIntire, Millikin University, Decatur		
Indiana Political Science Association	Contact: Fred Meyer, Department of Political Science, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana 47306		
Iowa Conference of Political Scientists	President: Walter B. Roettger, Drake University Secretary-Treasurer: Ervin Miller, Ellsworth College		
Kansas Political Science Association	Contact: Earl Nehring, University of Kansas	Directory of Members	
Kentucky Conference of Political Scientists	President: William G. Garriott, Jr., Centre College Vice President: Joel H. Goldstein, University of Louisville Executive Secretary: Paul D. Blanchard, Eastern Kentucky University Treasurer: Charlene J. Jones, Jefferson Community College	Directory of Kentucky Political Scientists Kentucky Conferences Occasional Papers	March 3-4, 1979 Centre College
Louisiana Political Science Association	President: Cecil Crabb, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge Vice President: June Savoy, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge Secretary-Treasurer: Eugene Tarver	LPSA Newsletter	Annually 1st or 2nd week in March
Michigan Conference of Political Scientists	President: Helen M. Graves, University of Michigan, Dearborn President-Elect: Robert Johnson, Mercy College Treasurer: Kenneth A. Morgan, St. Clair County Community College, Port Huron	Michigan Political Science Directory	
Minnesota Political Science Association	Jeff Levy, President, Executive Committee, Metropolitan State University	Directory of Minnesota Political Scientists Perspectives on Minnesota Government and Politics	
Mississippi Political Science Association	President: Joseph B. Parker, University of Southern Mississippi Vice President: Kathy H. De Luque, Meridian Junior College Secretary-Treasurer: John C. Hughes, Itawamba Junior College		April 6-7, 1979 University of Southern Mississippi Gulf Park Campus
Missouri Political Science Association	President: Don Scruggs, Stephens College Vice President: Garth Youngberg, Southeast Missouri State University Secretary-Treasurer: Greg Casey, University of Missouri, Columbia	Biographical Directory (every two years) MPSA Newsletter (semi-annual) Proceedings (annual meeting)	November, 1979
Nebraska Political Science Association	President: Carroll R. McKibbin, University of Nebraska, Lincoln Vice President: Charles Evans, Hastings College Secretary-Treasurer: Marilyn Mertens, University of Nebraska, Lincoln		
New Jersey Political Science Association	President: Barbara Salmore, Drew University 1st Vice President: Rita Mae Kelly, Rutgers University, Camden 2nd Vice President: Phyllis Frakt, Rider College Secretary-Treasurer: Benjamin Beede, Rutgers University, Camden	Directory of New Jersey Political Scientists NJPSA Newsletter, Chick Yeager, Stockton State College, Editor	April 7, 1979 Rutgers University Camden, New Jersey

Associations	Officers	Publications	Meetings
New York State Political Science Association	President: Joseph Julian, Syracuse University Vice President: Sondra Z. Koff, SUNY, Binghamton Secretary-Treasurer: Richard B. Riley, College of Saint Rose		April 6-7, 1979 Concord Hotel Kiamesha Lake, N.Y.
North Carolina Political Science Association	President: Richard J. Richardson, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill President-Elect: Keith Peterson, North Carolina State University Vice President: James Dixon, University of North Carolina, Wilmington Secretary: Larry Stern, Mars Hill College Treasurer: Larry Hough, East Carolina University, Greenville	Journal of North Carolina PSA, Oral Parks, East Carolina University, Editor	March 30-31, 1979 University of North Carolina Chapel Hill, N.C.
Ohio Association of Economists and Political Scientists (the officers are alternated each year)	President: Richard S. Flickinger, Wittenberg University Vice President: Joseph Gallo, University of Cincinnati Secretary-Treasurer: Chalmers A. Monteith, Kent State University	Roster of Members Newsletter	March 9-10, 1979 Rodeway Inn Worthington, Ohio
Oklahoma Political Science Association	President: Thomas G. Kielhorn, Oklahoma State University Vice President: Larry A. Eber-Hardt, Oklahoma State University Secretary-Treasurer: Willard P. Tice, Oklahoma City University	Proceedings Directory of Members	
Pennsylvania Political Science and Public Administration Association	President: Franz B. Gross, Duquesne University 1st Vice President: James P. Craft, Ursinus College 2nd Vice President: Holbert N. Carroll, University of Pittsburgh Secretary-Treasurer: Paul F. Kromer, Seton Hill College		March 30-31, 1979 King's College Wilkes-Barre, Penna.
South Carolina Political Science Association	President: Robert Carley, Newberry College Vice President: Mary J. Boyd, Winthrop College Secretary-Treasurer: Jame L. Guth, Furman University	Journal of Political Science, Martin Slann, Clemson University, Editor	Spring, 1979
Tennessee Political Science Association	President: Robert Thoeny, Memphis State University President-Elect: Esther M. Seeman, Middle Tennessee State University Vice President: Vernon Warren, Austin Peay State University Treasurer: John Spence, Shelby State Community College Secretary: Douglas Carlisle, University of Tennessee, Knoxville	Directory of Tennessee Political Scientists	April 6-7, 1979 Falls Creek State Park Pikeville, Tennessee
Virginia Conference of Political Scientists			
West Virginia Political Science Association	President: George A. Condon, Shepherd College Vice President: James Oxandale, West Virginia State College Treasurer: Michael Strada, West Liberty State College Secretary: Sophia Peterson, West Virginia University	Proceedings (annual meeting) Newsletter West Virginia Political Science Directory (annual listing of political scientists and political science programs)	

Associations	Officers	Publications	Meetings
Wisconsin Political Science Association	President: Sylvia Sipress, University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire Vice President and Program Chair: Edward Miller, University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point Secretary: Richard J. Brynildsen, University of Wisconsin, River Falls Treasurer: Daniel Jurkovic, Carthage College	Directory of Political Scientists of Staffs of Wisconsin Colleges and Universities, 1978-79 Syllabi Project Checklist	

Project 87

The Inaugural Conference of Project 87, the joint American Political Science Association/ American Historical Association project to study the Constitution, was held in Philadelphia on September 22-23 with a distinguished group of speakers. The sessions were held in the historic First and Second Bank of the United States Buildings in Independence National Historical Park. The Conference was organized by the Joint Committee of Project 87, which is headed by James MacGregor Burns of Williams College, Richard B. Morris of Columbia University, Francis C. Rosenberger, Director of the Project, and Philip R. Argentsinger, Assistant Director. The program included:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1978

2:00 p.m. Opening Session

Introduction: Mack Thompson, Executive Director, American Historical Association.

Moderator: Paul L. Murphy, University of Minnesota.

Greetings: Patricia M. Wald, Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

Address: Bernard Bailyn, Harvard University.

Response: Theodore Lowi, Cornell University.

Response: Gerald Gunther, Stanford Law School.

Discussion.

6:30 p.m. Reception and Cocktails

Host: The Friends of Independence National Historical Park.

8:00 p.m. Dinner

First Bank of the United States, South Third Street below Chestnut

Moderator: A. Leon Higginbotham, Judge, Third Circuit.

Welcome: Mary C. Carroll, Chairman, The Friends of Independence National Historical Park.

Welcome: Hobart C. Cawood, Superintendent, Independence National Historical Park.

Remarks: Richard B. Morris, Columbia University; Co-Chairman of Project '87.

Remarks: James MacGregor Burns, Williams College; Co-Chairman of Project '87.

Address: Senator Edward M. Kennedy.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1978

9:30 a.m. Second Session

Introduction: Evron Kirkpatrick, Executive Director, American Political Science Association.

Moderator: Kenneth Prewitt, University of Chicago.

Address: C. Herman Pritchett, University of California, Santa Barbara.

Response: Herman Belz, University of Maryland.

Response: Frank Sorauf, University of Minnesota.

12:30 p.m. Luncheon Session

Moderator: Richard B. Morris, Columbia University; Co-Chairman of Project '87.

Address: A. E. Dick Howard, University of Virginia Law School.

3:00 p.m. Final Session

Roundtable Discussion: All conferees invited to participate.

Moderators: Patricia Bonomi, New York University; Austin Ranney, American Enterprise Institute.

Project 87 has also announced its initial grants to five scholars to assist in research project designed to contribute substantially to the understanding of the American Constitutional system. The awardees are:

Paul Brest of Stanford Law School, to examine "Alternatives to the Received Legal Model of Constitutional Decision Making."

Richard C. Cortner, the University of Arizona, to study "The Second Bill of Rights: The Supreme Court and the Nationalization of the Bill of Rights."

Samuel Haber, of the University of California at Berkeley, to examine "The Progressive Constitutionalism of Conservative Lawyers: 1880-1900."

Morton Keller, of Brandeis University, to study the development of the American polity and public life from 1900 to 1933.

Ithiel de Sola Pool, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to examine the implications of new communications technology for the First Amendment.

Project 87 is funded by grants from the Ford Foundation, the Andrew Mellon Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities. For further information write to Project 87, 1775 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

APSA Council Minutes

The Council of the APSA met at the New York Hilton Hotel, August 30, 1978.

Present: Peter Bachrach, Marguerite R. Barnett, Richard A. Brody, Doris A. Graber, Erwin C. Hargrove, Leon D. Epstein, Robert Holt, Charles O. Jones, Joyce K. Kallgren, Evron M. Kirkpatrick, Sanford A. Lakoff, Martin Landau, David R. Mayhew, Sarah M. Morehouse, Elinor Ostrom, Robert D. Putnam, Alan Rosenthal, Ellis Sandoz, Donald E. Stokes, Clement E. Vose, James Q. Wilson, Dina A. Zinnes, and Betty H. Zisk.

Approval of Minutes

The minutes of the May meeting of the Council were approved without objection.

Resolution Concerning Site of 1979 Annual Meeting

The Council first considered the following resolution submitted by Professor Philippa Strum:

WHEREAS the Annual Business Meeting of the APSA voted in 1976 that future annual meetings would be held "only in states that have ratified the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution."

WHEREAS the same meeting also voted that "this policy will remain in effect until the Amendment becomes part of the Constitution or the time period for ratification expires."

WHEREAS Article VII of the APSA Constitution declares that "the membership of the Association duly assembled in the Annual Business Meeting or in a special meeting called resolves policy questions brought to it, and may confirm, revise, or repeal the action of the council."

WHEREAS the Rules of Procedure of the Annual Business Meeting interpret Article VII and IX of the Constitution to require that all resolutions voted on by the Council be submitted to the Annual Business Meeting regardless of the recommendation on said resolution by the Council.

WHEREAS the Council meeting of May 20-21, 1977 modified the resolution of the 1976 Annual Business Meeting by declaring that Annual Meetings could be held in nonratifying states which "have an equivalent and explicit provision in their state constitution" for an Equal Rights Amendment.

WHEREAS this new policy proposal was not brought before the 1977 Annual Business Meeting for debate and decision, and was not publicly available to the APSA membership until November 1977, two months after the Annual Business Meeting, thus precluding members who are not on the Council from requiring a vote on the proposed policy change.

WHEREAS this modification of the policy of the 1976 Annual Business Meeting is therefore null and void and any attempt to abide by it would be a violation of the APSA Constitution.

WHEREAS there is good reason to believe that an extension of the deadline for ratification of the ERA will be made by Congress prior to March 22, 1979.

WHEREAS the Illinois Legislature has not given any indication that it will ratify the ERA prior to the 1979 Annual Business Meeting.

WHEREAS those professional associations and other organizations which have moved their annual conventions from nonratifying states to ratifying states have not been subject to legal actions by the hotels whose contracts were cancelled, and in fact have received cooperation in their move when they negotiated new contracts with hotels in a ratifying state that were part of the same corporation.

WHEREAS waiting until Congress extends the deadline for ratification of the ERA risks the possibility of a hasty and poorly planned meeting in inadequate facilities, or even the cancellation of the 1979 meeting.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that in order to comply with the policy of the APSA that it shall not meet in unratified states, without inconveniencing the membership, the APSA shall not hold its 1979 meeting in Chicago, and shall negotiate a new contract with an appropriate hotel in a ratified state.

The President and Executive Director reviewed the previous actions taken by the Council and Business Meeting regarding ERA.

Ostrom moved that a representative of the Women's Caucus be invited to speak to the Council on this resolution. Sandoz moved an amendment that a time limit of ten minutes be set for the Women's Caucus representative to speak. The Sandoz amendment failed by a show

of hands vote. The Ostrom motion passed without objection.

Following discussion of the resolution, including comments by Karen O'Connor, legal counsel for the Women's Caucus; Catherine Mack, legal counsel for the Association; William Hall, General Manager of the Palmer House; John Santo, Director of Sales for the Palmer House, the Council went into closed session to hear the views of the Association's legal counsel.

Bachrach moved that the Council recommend to the Business Meeting adoption of the Strum resolution.

Wilson moved a substitute resolution that the Council recommends to the 1978 Annual Business Meeting that, as a substitute for the above resolution, it transmit to the membership for voting, by means of a secret mail ballot, the following motion:

> Moved: that the membership of the APSA instructs its officers to (vote for ONE):
>
> ☐ Hold the 1979 Annual Meeting in Chicago as now planned, *or*
>
> ☐ Hold the 1979 Annual Meeting in a city whose state legislature has ratified the federal ERA or in the District of Columbia.
>
> and (vote for ONE):
>
> ☐ Hold subsequent meetings (after 1979) of the APSA in cities convenient on ordinary grounds, without regard to whether the legislatures of those states have ratified the federal ERA or in the District of Columbia, *or*
>
> ☐ not hold subsequent meetings (after 1979) of the APSA in cities of states whose legislatures have not ratified the federal ERA while such ratification is pending.
>
> *Resolved,* the Council authorizes the expenditure of funds to carry out a timely mail ballot.

After extensive discussion of the proposed resolutions, Epstein called the question. The vote on calling the question on the Wilson substitute motion was approved without objection. The vote on the Wilson substitute motion was approved by a voice vote.

Barnett moved that the Council not take a position on the merits of the points at issue. The motion was approved by a voice vote.

Resolution Concerning the Participation of the APSA in the IPSA Congress in Moscow in 1979

Professor Seymour Martin Lipset submitted the following resolution to the Council:

> "The international academic community has become increasingly concerned about the violations of human rights and academic freedom in the Soviet Union, particularly as they have affected the rights to emigrate, freely travel abroad for scholarly purposes, scholarly access to foreign materials, as well as the restrictions placed on the freedom to do research of Soviet scholars who have voiced disagreements with these policies. This concern has been recently manifest in the United States by committees of the National Academy of Sciences and concerned scientists and scholars who have both publicly protested these violations and have called on scholars to desist from visiting the Soviet Union. A number of groups of American scientists have called off participation in meetings there. In this context, it seems inappropriate for the International Political Science Association to hold its next World Congress in Moscow in the Summer of 1979.
>
> "The American Political Science Association, therefore, withdraws its participation in the Congress and instructs its representatives on the Council and Executive Committee of the IPSA to propose to these bodies that the IPSA change the site of the 1979 Congress."

Professor Irving Louis Horowitz spoke to the Council concerning the proposed resolution and, on behalf of the sponsor, offered an amendment to change the second paragraph of the resolution to read:

> The American Political Science Association, therefore, withdraws its participation in the Congress and instructs its representatives on the Council and Executive Committee of the IPSA to propose to these bodies that the IPSA in all future meetings take into consideration such indicators as:
>
> a. whether or not a national political science association exists in the host country;
>
> b. free access by delegates to host nation of IPSA meeting;
>
> c. due process of law, broadly defined;
>
> d. free flow of information in host country.

Professor Karl Deutsch, President of IPSA, and Professor Richard Merritt, Program Chairman of the 1979 World Congress, spoke to the Council in opposition to the proposed resolution.

Professor Gabriel Almond proposed a substitute resolution that:

> (1) The American Political Science Association strongly supports the statement of the Executive Council of the International Political Science Association issued August 26, 1978, at its meeting in Rio de Janeiro which seeks to assure freedom of access to the IPSA Congress to be held in Moscow in 1979.
>
> (2) The APSA adopts the guidelines on the "Free Circulation of Scientists" issued by the International Congress of Scientific Unions. (See pamphlet Advice to Organizers of International Scientific Meetings, ICSU Secretariat, pp. 4, 5).
>
> (3) The APSA affirms that it would be consistent with these guidelines to request if

it so chose a change of site from Moscow for the 1979 IPSA meeting, in the case of the denial of visas to bona fide political scientists as Israeli geneticists were denied visas to attend the August 1978 meeting of the International Genetics Congress in Moscow.

(4) In the light of this situation, the Association authorizes its Council to take appropriate action in the event of violations of these guidelines or IPSA guidelines in the course of the coming year.

(5) The Association authorizes its incoming President to appoint an information committee on the free circulation of scientists to apprise the membership on the implementation of these guidelines in the course of the coming year.

Zisk moved that the Council recommend to the Business Meeting that it accept as a substitute to the Lipset resolution the resolution of Professor Almond.

Lakoff moved an amendment to add the preamble:

The international academic community has become increasingly concerned about the violations of human rights and academic freedom in the Soviet Union, particularly as they have affected the rights to emigrate, freely travel abroad for scholarly purposes, scholarly access to foreign materials, as well as the restrictions placed on the freedom to do research of Soviet scholars who have voiced disagreements with these policies. This concern has been recently manifest in the United States by committees of the National Academy of Sciences and concerned scientists and scholars who have both publicly protested these violations and have called on scholars to desist from visiting the Soviet Union. A number of groups of American scientists have called off participation in meetings there.

In view of these developments:

The Lakoff amendment was accepted.

The substitute motion as amended was approved by a voice vote. Lakoff moved that the Council recommend to the Business Meeting approval of this resolution. The motion was approved by a voice vote.

Constitutional Amendment on Election of the President-Elect

Epstein, for the Task Force on the Future of the Association, presented the Council with the following proposed constitutional amendment:

To amend Article V, Section 1

(1) in the second sentence, substitute *postmarked* for "returned" (thus allowing the Executive Director to count ballots postmarked within 30 days of distribution).

(2) add to second sentence the underlined words—

; each contested election, *except as specified below for the President-Elect,* shall be determined by a plurality. . . .

(3) add after the end of the second sentence the following sentences:

If no nominee for President-Elect should receive at least fifty (50) percent of the votes cast for that office when there are three or more nominees, the Executive Director shall prepare a second set of mail ballots listing only the two nominees with the most first-ballot votes so that the membership can elect one or the other by a majority of the total vote cast. The Executive Director shall distribute the second set of ballots within twenty (20) days of the certification of the first-ballot results and under such other conditions as the Council may prescribe, and he or she shall count only ballots postmarked within thirty (30) days following distribution.

Mayhew suggested an alternative method, that if there are three or more candidates for the office of President-Elect, the Executive Director shall prepare the ballots for that office so as to allow voters to rank candidates in order of preference.

Epstein moved that the proposed constitutional amendment be referred back to the Task Force for further consideration of alternative methods of voting. The motion was approved without objection.

Resolution Concerning Academic Appointment Procedures at the University of Maryland

The Council considered the following resolution received from Professor Frank Fischer:

Be it resolved that the American Political Science Association examine the evident introduction of politicians and political criteria into the process by which Professor Bertell Ollman was hired and then rejected as Chair of the Department of Government at the University of Maryland. We urge that the Association's Committee on Academic Freedom investigate this incident with the aim of taking appropriate action against the offending institution.

Vose offered a substitute resolution that:

WHEREAS there have been charges that improper political pressures have resulted in violation of academic rights and freedom in the matter of an appointment to the position of Chair of the Department of Government of the University of Maryland,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Committee on Professional Ethics and Academic Freedom be instructed, if Professor Ollman wishes it to do so, to investigate the facts, on its own or in conjunction with any investigation by Committee A of the AAUP as will be most effective, and take appropriate action.

Vost moved that the Council recommend that the Business Meeting approve the substitute

motion. The motion was approved without objection.

Committee Appointments

The President-Elect presented the Council with his proposed committee appointments (as printed in this issue of *PS*). President Wahlke moved that the Council stagger three-year terms for the Research Support Committee. President Wahlke's motion was approved without objection. Brody moved that President-Elect Epstein's committee appointments be approved. Landau moved an amendment to the motion to authorize the President-Elect to appoint replacements for anyone who declined an invitation to serve on a committee. Brody accepted the amendment. The motion, as amended, was approved without objection.

Proposal for Refereed Papers

The President-Elect reported to the Council that in May, the Council adopted a motion that "the President-Elect propose, at the September meeting of the Council, the means by which Program Committees, beginning in 1980, may provide a limited number of panels, in selected sections, for which papers are chosen by refereeing of submitted work."

Epstein submitted the following proposal in response:

> As soon as possible after the appointment of the Program Committee and in time for notation in the Spring *PS* list of program sections, the Program chairperson should determine, after consultation with relevant section chairpersons, which section or sections will include, for one or more panels per section, papers chosen from those competitively submitted. The deadline for submission should be set early enough, probably in September, in the year preceding the annual meeting in order to allow time for refereeing of papers before 1 December when, under previously established Council rules, commitments may be made to paper-givers (although they may also be made later, for refereed papers as for others).
>
> Refereeing of submitted papers should roughly follow the practice of scholarly journals. Except for papers that the chairperson finds plainly unsuitable for his or her section, and perhaps for any scholarly program, each paper should be evaluated by at least two referees (one of whom may be the section chairperson). Anonymity of author and referees should be observed. Generally two positive recommendations should be necessary, though not always sufficient, for acceptance, and the section chairperson may want to consult a third or a fourth referee when the first two referees disagree. The section chairperson must have discretion in deciding among positively recommended papers since there may not be enough allotted panels to accommodate all acceptable submissions. Any unscheduled acceptable paper may be passed along to the corresponding section chairperson on the following year's Program Committee with the understanding that the previously-obtained referees' judgments might or might not suffice when the paper is considered along with new submissions.

The proposal was approved without objection.

IPSA Contributions

The Executive Director informed the Council of a letter from Serge Hurtig concerning a recommendation of IPSA's Council that each national association recommend to its individual members that they pay an optional contribution of approximately one dollar to IPSA.

Sandoz moved that this be referred to the Task Force on the Future of the Association for study and subsequent report to the Council. The motion was approved by a voice vote.

Report of the Treasurer

Zinnes presented the Council with her Treasurer's Report, which is printed in the Fall issue of *PS*.

Report of the Managing Editor

Jones presented the Council with his Managing Editor's Report, which is printed in the Fall issue of *PS*.

Report of the Program Committee

Ostrom presented the Council with copies of the Final Program for the 1978 Annual Meeting. A report from the 1978 Program Committee will appear in the Spring *PS*.

Report of the Task Force on the Future of the Association

Austin Ranney reported to the Council the following actions of the Task Force:

> Succession to the Executive Directorship of the Association
>
> MOVED . . . that the Task Force on the Future of the Association
>
> (1) review the nature of the position of Executive Director, the qualities and skills to be sought in a new appointee to that position, and the terms and conditions of employment most likely to attract such an appointee to it;
>
> (2) examine the various alternative procedures by which such a new appointee should be recruited; and
>
> (3) make recommendations on these matters to the Council at its May 1979 meeting if possible, but in no event later than the August-September 1979 meeting of the Council.

NOTES

1. Retirement of the Executive Director will occur during the last year of his current appointment, July 1, 1981-June 30, 1982.
2. By agreement with the Council, several times reconfirmed in recent years, he will take the sabbatical leave to which he is entitled during that year.
3. A successor must therefore assume responsibilities beginning July 1, 1981.
4. The proposed motion envisions the following time-table for providing for orderly succession in the management of the Association:

   9/1968-5/1/1979 (8/1979 at latest): Task Force study of guidelines and procedures for receuitment.

   5/1979 (8-9/1979 at latest): Council decision on procedures, initiation of search process.

   5/1979 (or 8-9/1979) 5 or 8/1980): Active search, selection, appointment.

   7/1/1981: Installation of new Executive Director.

Putnam moved that item (3) of the Task Force motion be amended to read: make recommendations on these matters to the Council at its May 1979 meeting. The amendment was approved without objection.

Brody moved that the Task Force recommendation be accepted as amended. The motion was approved without objection.

Publications:

Ranney reported to the Council on the Task Force's review of APSA publications policy and their recommendations:

(1) That the Council establish, for a period of three years, a five-member Committee on Publications, to be appointed by the President with the consent of the Council, one of the members to be designated as chair by the President. We propose that the Committee be funded by a grant of $4,000 from the Trust and Development Fund, and we recommend that the Council make such a request.

(2) That as one of its first activities, the Committee on Publications, in consultation with the Executive Director and the Managing Editor of the APSR, explore with the editors of the major regional and specialized journals the possibilities for coordinating and centralizing the production and distribution of the journals and for establishing other forms of cooperation.

Sandoz moved adoption of the recommendations. The motion was approved by a voice vote.

Project 87

Ranney reported to the Council that the first grants given by Project 87 have been made and will soon be announced; that an opening conference has been set for mid-September in Philadelphia; that the financial situation of the Project is still somewhat "up in the air."

Black Graduate Fellowship Program

Maurice Woodard presented the Council with a status report of the funded and non-funded fellows from 1970-1978. (A copy of the report is attached to the record copy of these minutes.)

Educational Policy and Programs Committee

William Havard reported to the Council that all actions being taken by the Committee were continuations of proposals which have already been approved by the Council.

Professional Development Committee

Thomas Mann reported to the Council on the actions of the Professional Development Committee. The report of the Committee, which was written by its Chair, Jack Walker, is printed in the Fall issue of *PS.*

Oral History Project

The Executive Director and Sheilah Mann reported to the Council on a proposal requesting funding for the Oral History Project, which had been prepared for submission to Pi Sigma Alpha, the national political science honor society, and to the Rockefeller Foundation, and requested authorization to submit the proposals. The authorization was approved without objection.

Commendation of President Wahlke

Lakoff moved that the Council express its warm appreciation to President Wahlke for his physical endurance, his excellent taste in shirts, and for all other aspects of his imaginative, tactful, and skilled stewardship of APSA affairs during his term in office. The motion was approved by acclamation.

1978 Annual Business Meeting Minutes

New York Hilton Hotel
New York, New York
Saturday, September 2, 1978

President Wahlke called the Meeting to order at 4:30 p.m. and announced that no Constitutional amendments had been submitted.

Nomination of Candidates

Professor William Livingston offered the following nominations for the APSA Nominating Committee:

President-Elect: Warren E. Miller

Vice Presidents: Samuel DuBois Cook

	Martha Derthick Joseph LaPalombara
Secretary:	Joseph Cooper
Treasurer:	Betty Glad
Council:	William C. Havard Chalmers Johnson Anthony King Ruth Morgenthau Richard Rosecrance Allen Schick Philip Siegelman Ann R. Willner

Professor John Kessel offered the following nominations for the Ad Hoc Committee:

President-Elect:	Warren E. Miller
Vice Presidents:	Samuel DuBois Cook Martha Derthick Joseph LaPalombara
Secretary:	Joseph Cooper
Treasurer:	Betty Glad
Council:	William C. Havard Chalmers Johnson Anthony King Ruth Morgenthau Richard Rosecrance Allen Schick Philip Siegelman Ann R. Willner

Professor Victor Wallis offered the following nominations for the Caucus for a New Political Science:

President-Elect:	Bertell Ollman
Vice Presidents:	Christian Bay Mulford Sibley
Secretary:	Stephen Sachs
Treasurer:	Betty Glad
Council:	Joel Edelstein Jo Freeman Jane Gruenbaum Richard Lipsky Alfred Meyer Laura K. Olson Judith Stiehm Harry E. Vanden

Professor Betty Nesvold offered the following nominations for the Women's Caucus in Political Science:

President-Elect:	Warren E. Miller
Vice Presidents:	Christian Bay Samuel DuBois Cook
Secretary:	Stephen Sachs
Treasurer:	Betty Glad
Council:	Jo Freeman Jane Gruenbaum Richard Lipsky Laura Olson Allen Schick Judith Stiehm Harry Vanden Ann R. Willner

Resolution Concerning Site of 1979 Annual Meeting

President Wahlke pointed out to the Meeting the resolution submitted by Philippa Strum as follows:

> WHEREAS the American Political Science Association has supported ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment since 1972, and in 1976 voted that future annual meetings would be held "only in states that have ratified the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution . . . until the Amendment becomes part of the Constitution or the time period for ratification expires";
>
> WHEREAS the House of Representatives has voted to extend the deadline for ratification of ERA to June 30, 1982, and there is good reason to believe that the Senate will act similarly;
>
> WHEREAS Illinois has not ratified ERA;
>
> WHEREAS many other professional associations and organizations have moved their annual conventions from nonratifying states to ratifying states;
>
> THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that APSA shall not hold its 1979 annual meeting in Chicago but shall move it to a state that has ratified ERA or to the District of Columbia.

and the recommendation of the Council that, as a substitute for the above resolution, the Annual Business Meeting transmit to the membershp for voting, by means of a secret mail ballot, the following motion:

> Moved: that the membership of the APSA instructs its officers to (vote for ONE):
>
> ☐ Hold the 1979 Annual Meeting in Chicago as now planned, ***or***
>
> ☐ Hold the 1979 Annual Meeting in a city whose state legislature has ratified the federal ERA or in the District of Columbia.
>
> and (vote for ONE):
>
> ☐ Hold subsequent Meetings (after 1979) of the APSA in cities convenient on ordinary grounds, without regard to whether the legislatures of those states have ratified the federal ERA or in the District of Columbia, ***or***
>
> ☐ Not hold subsequent meetings (after 1979) of the APSA in cities of states whose legislatures have not ratified the federal ERA while such ratification is pending.
>
> ***Resolved,*** the Council authorizes the expenditure of funds to carry out a timely mail ballot.

At the request of President Wahlke, the Executive Director gave the Business Meeting a brief

history of the events leading up to these resolutions.

Following an extensive discussion of the above resolutions, the previous question was called and the motion for the previous question was passed by a voice vote.

The motion to substitute the resolution recommended by the Council was defeated by a show of hands vote. For: 120; Against: 388.

The Business Meeting then returned to the original motion submitted by Philippa Strum. Professor Harvey Mansfield questioned the constitutionality of the resolution and requested a ruling by the Chair. President Wahlke pointed out that although this matter had been considered in a Council meeting, the constitutionality question had never gone before the Business Meeting, and that the question now reemerges in a new form. President Wahlke ruled the resolution unconstitutional on the grounds that it violates Article II, Section 2 of the Constitution which states that the Association "will not commit its members on questions of public policy nor take positions not immediately concerned with its direct purpose,,," the purpose, as stated in Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution is "to encourage the study of Political Science. . . ."

Professor Charles Fox moved to overrule the Chair. The Fox motion to overrule the Chair was passed by a voice vote.

The original Strum resolution on the site of the 1979 Annual Meeting was passed by a show of hands vote. For: 357; Against: 93.

Resolution Concerning the Participation of the IPSA in the IPSA Congress in Moscow in 1979

The following resolution had been submitted by Professor Seymour Martin Lipset:

> The international academic community has become increasingly concerned about the violations of human rights and academic freedom in the Soviet Union, particularly as they have affected the rights to emigrate, freely travel abroad for scholarly purposes, scholarly access to foreign materials, as well as the restrictions placed on the freedom to do research of Soviet scholars who have voiced disagreements with these policies. This concern has been recently manifest in the United States by committees of the National Academy of Sciences and concerned scientists and scholars who have both publicly protested these violations and have called on scholars to desist from visiting the Soviet Union. A number of groups of American scientists have called off participation in meetings there. In this context, it seems inappropriate for the International Political Science Association to hold its next World Congress in Moscow in the Summer of 1979.
>
> The American Political Science Association, therefore, withdraws its participation in the Congress and instructs its representatives on the Council and Executive Committee of the IPSA to propose to these bodies that the IPSA in all future meetings take into consideration such indicators as:
>
> a. whether or not a national political science association exists in the host country;
>
> b. free access by delegates to host nation of IPSA meeting;
>
> c. due process of law, broadly defined;
>
> d. free flow of information in host country.

Professor Gabriel Almond, for the Council, presented the Business Meeting with the following resolution which the Council proposed as a substitute to the above.

> The international academic community has become increasingly concerned about the violations of human rights and academic freedom in the Soviet Union, particularly as they have affected the rights to emigrate, freely travel abroad for scholarly purposes, scholarly access to foreign materials, as well as the restrictions placed on the freedom to do research of Soviet scholars who have voiced disagreements with these policies. This concern has been recently manifest in the United States by committees of the National Academy of Sciences and concerned scientists and scholars who have both publicly protested these violations and have called on scholars to desist from visiting the Soviet Union. A number of groups of American scientists have called off participation in meetings there.
>
> In view of these developments:
>
> 1. The American Political Science Association strongly supports the statement of the Executive Council of the International Political Science Association issued August 26, 1978, at its meeting in Rio de Janeiro which seeks to assure freedom of access to the IPSA Congress to be held in Moscow in 1979.
> 2. The APSA adopts the guidelines on the "Free Circulation of Scientists" issued by the International Congress of Scientific Unions. (See pamphlet "Advice to Organizers of International Scientific Meetings," ICSU Secretariat, pp. 4, 5).
> 3. The APSA affirms that it would be consistent with these guidelines to request, if it so chose, a change of site from Moscow for the 1979 IPSA meeting, in the case of the denial of visas to bona fide political scientists as Israeli geneticists were denied visas to attend the August 1978 meeting of the International Genetics Congress in Moscow.
>
> In the light of this situation, the Association authorizes its Council to take appropriate action in the event of violations of these guidelines or IPSA guidelines in the course of the coming year.
>
> 5. The Association authorizes its incoming President to appoint an information com-

mittee on the free circulation of scientists to apprise the membership on the implementation of these guidelines in the course of the coming year.

Professor Karl Deutsch, President of IPSA, addressed the Business Meeting in opposition to the Lipset resolution, pointing out the importance of APSA's participation in the IPSA Congress. He noted the Statement of the Executive Committee of IPSA on the Holding of the 1979 World Congress in Moscow, that IPSA's sanction of the meeting will be withdrawn immediately if the conditions of freedom of access, communication, speech, and debate are not adhered to.

President Wahlke noted that Professor Deutsch had spoken for more than the three minutes allowed by the Rules of Procedure. Professor William Livingston moved that the Chair be instructed to extend the time of Professor Deutsch for two more minutes. The motion was passed by a voice vote.

At the conclusion of Professor Deutsch's remarks, Professor Austin Ranney moved that the original Lipset motion be amended by striking the second paragraph and substituting the following:

> In view of these developments, the APSA instructs its representatives on the Council and Executive Committee of the IPSA to find a new site for its next World Congress in 1979.

The Ranney motion was not considered by the Business Meeting because it was an amendment to the original resolution, and the substitute resolution was on the floor.

Following further discussion, a motion to close debate was passed by a show of hands vote. A motion to substitute the resolution presented by Professor Almond was passed by a show of hands vote.

Professor Benjamin Weissman asked the Chair to rule the motion out of order as contrary to the Constitution of the APSA. President Wahlke ruled that because this issue pertained to scholarly violation of human rights and academic freedom, the resolution was in order.

A motion to call the previous question was passed by a voice vote.

The substitute resolution recommended by the Council was passed by a show of hands vote. For: 141; Against: 59.

Professor John Whipple, who had voted with the affirmative, moved to reconsider the question. The motion failed by a show of hands vote.

Resolution Concerning Academic Appointment Procedures at the University of Maryland

Professor Frank Fischer submitted the following resolution:

> Be it resolved that the American Political Science Association examine the evident introduction of politicians and political criteria into the process by which Professor Bertell Ollman was hired and then rejected as Chair of the Department of Government at the University of Maryland. We urge that the Association's Committee on Academic Freedom investigate this incident with the aim of taking appropriate action against the offending institution.

Professor Betty Zisk, for the Council, presented the following resolution which the Council recommended be substituted for the above.

> WHEREAS there have been charges that improper political pressures have resulted in violation of academic rights and freedom in the matter of an appointment to the position of Chair of the Department of Government of the University of Maryland,
>
> BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Committee on Professional Ethics and Academic Freedom be instructed, if Professor Ollman wishes it to do so, to investigate the facts, on its own or in conjunction with any investigation by Committee A of the AAUP as will be most effective, and take appropriate action.

Professor Hayward Alker moved to amend the Council substitute resolution to read "appointment to the position of tenured professor and Chair of the Department of Government." President Wahlke, for the Council, accepted this amendment.

Professor Christian Bay moved to amend the Council resolution to read:

> . . . that the Committee on Professional Ethics and Academic Freedom be instructed to publicize its sense of outrage at the violation of Professor Ollman's and therefore of every APSA member's academic freedom at the University of Maryland, and that it proceeds to censure that institution.

Following discussion, a motion to close debate was passed without objection.

The amendment proposed by Professor Bay was passed by a show of hands vote. For: 64; Against: 62.

Professor Hayward Alker, who supported the amendment, moved that the Bay amendment be reconsidered. The motion to reconsider was passed by a show of hands vote. For: 71; Against: 44.

Professor Herbert Weiss moved that the Council resolution be amended to read:

> Whereas it appears that there have been improper political pressures resulting in violation of academic rights and freedom in the matter of an appointment to the position of professor and Chair of the Department of Government at the University of Maryland which would warrant censure.

The Weiss amendment was passed by a show of hands vote. For: 73; Against: 41.

Professor Hayward Alker moved an amendment to the Council resolution to add, after the phrase "to investigate the facts," the following:

of the Ollman appointment decision, as well as possible subsequent discriminatory actions against Ollman's supporters in the Maryland faculty and on their departments.

Professor Howard Penniman questioned whether or not a quorum was present. A count of the Business Meeting was taken; 95 members were present. A recount was requested and taken; 88 members were present.

President Wahlke recessed the Meeting for ten minutes, at which time a quorum was still not present, and the Meeting was recessed until 11:45 the following morning.

Sunday, September 3, 11:45 a.m.

President Wahlke advised the Business Meeting that, if a quorum were not present at this session of the Meeting, a mail ballot would be sent to members of the Council on Alker's proposed amendment, the proposed substitute motion as amended, and the original motion.

Professor John Whipple questioned a quorum. A count was taken; 54 members were present.

President Wahlke turned the Meeting over to President-Elect Epstein. President-Elect Epstein adjourned the meeting as 12:05 p.m.

Following the Meeting, a mail ballot was sent to members of the Council. The Alker amendment was defeated and the Council substitute resolution was approved.

Recent Governmental Actions on Presidential Records

The Presidential Records Act of 1978 was passed by the Congress and signed by President Carter at the end of the last session of Congress. The legislation provides for the management, preservation and public availability of Presidential documents. The Association, with the American Historical Association, the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, and other professional organizations supported passage of the Act as a part of its continuing interest in the area of preservation and accessibility of presidential papers. In a related action, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ruled in December that the Freedom of Information Act does provide for access to Presidential material covered under the Presidential Recording and Materials Preservation Act of 1974. The Court concluded that the Act provides an alternative, but not exclusive, means of access to Nixon Presidential material. The decision reversed a lower court ruling and, along with the continuing question of ownership of the material, was remanded for proceedings consistent with the court's rulings. The appeal was brought by several parties and individuals, including the American Political Science Association.

Further information on the Association's work in this area is contained in *PS* articles by Clem Vose, "Presidential Papers as a Political Science Concern," Winter 1975, and "Nixon's Archival Legacy," Fall 1977. An analysis by Professor Vose of the Presidential Records Acts of 1978, as well as further information on other aspects of records preservation of public officials, including the telephone notes case of Henry Kissinger, will appear in a future issue of *PS*.

1979 Annual Meeting

The 1979 Annual Meeting of the Association will be held at the Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C., August 31 to September 3. The Preliminary Program for the meeting will be printed in the Spring *PS*. Information on program including brief descriptions of the sections was printed in the Fall *PS*. For further information write to Elizabeth Horton, APSA Convention Coordinator, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, or Frank J. Sorauf, 1414 Social Sciences, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455.

Several organizations wish to bring the following information to the attention of members:

The Women's Caucus for Political Science

The following panels will be featured on Women's Caucus for Political Science program at the 1979 fall meeting:

Equal Employment Opportunity and Women: Policy Process, Impact and Directions, chaired by Debra Stewart, Political Science Department, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina 27650.

Right to Privacy, chaired by Bonnie Cook Freeman, Cultural Foundations of Education Department, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712.

Women and Policy for Survival, i.e., conservation, energy, population, science and technology, transportation, chaired by Claire Knoche, Wisconsin Center for Public Policy, 1605 Monroe Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53711.

Support for Women's Policy Issues, chaired by Susan Gluck Mezey, Political Science Department, DePaul University, 2323 N. Seminary Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60614.

Women and Current Education Policy, chaired by Marian Lief Palley, Political Science Department, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19711.

Women and Income Maintenance, chaired by Laura K. Olson, Government Department, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18015.

Persons interested in presenting papers or serving as discussants should contact the panel chairs directly and right away. There will be a concluding colloquoy, " 'Women's' Policy: Strategy and Tactics for Its Attainment and Implementation," chaired by Dorothy James, Virginia Polytechnic University and President of the Policy Studies Organization; participants will be the above panel chairs. James has agreed

to edit a book based on selected papers from the program; Sarah Slavin Schramm, WCPS President-Elect and section chair, will locate a publisher for the book.

Presidency Research Group

At the last APSA convention in New York City, a group of political scientists engaged in research in the presidency met to form a Presidency Research Group (PRG). It was felt that those who share this interest would welcome the exchange of ideas throughout the year and during the convention. Two panels devoted to research on the presidency are being organized under Professor Harry Bailey's subsection of the official program. These panels are listed in a forthcoming issue of *PS.* In addition to these, several panels under the aegis of the PRG will also be organized, none of which will conflict in time or content with Professor Bailey's panels. Those who wish to present papers on the PRG panels are invited to make three copies of descriptions and submit *one* to each of the following: (1) Professor Fred Greenstein, Department of Politics, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08540; (2) Professor Tom Cronin, Department of Political Science, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19711; and (3) Professor Steve Wayne, Department of Political Science, George Washington University, Washington, D.C. In addition, PRG will plan a roundtable on the presidency on a theme of common interest.

We plan to distribute a newsletter twice this year describing current research on the presidency. We warmly invite scholars on the presidency to join us by writing Professor Lester G. Seligman, Department of Political Science, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801, describing your research interests. Please enclose $2 to help defray the costs of publication of the newsletter and other administrative costs.

Peri Arnold
University of Notre Dame

Dom Bonafede
National Journal

Thomas Cronin
University of Delaware

Fred Greenstein
Princeton University

Michael Grossman
Towson State University

Erwin Hargrove
Vanderbilt University

Martha Kumar
Towson State University

David Naveh
Temple University

Francis Rourke
Johns Hopkins University

Lester G. Seligman
University of Illinois, Urbana

Stephen Wayne
George Washington University

James Young
University of Virginia

Subfield Group in Law, Courts and Judicial Behavior

The Subfield Group in Law, Courts, and Judicial Behavior desires to compile and distribute at its next meeting a directory of persons working in its subfield. Those who would like to be included in this directory should send a brief statement of research interests, together with a resume patterned on the format used in the *1973 Biographical Directory of the APSA,* to Joseph Tanenhaus, Department of Political Science, SUNY at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, New York 11794.

Foundations of Political Theory Group Panels

The program theme for the 1979 Foundations of Political Theory Group's panels will be "Political Theory and Contemporary Social Problems." The aim of these panels will be to stimulate political theorists' interest in addressing the possible contribution of their discourse to some pressing social problems. This effort is predicted on the belief that public issues have an important political theoretical dimension.

The tentative broad social problems that will provide the foci for the panels are as follows:

(1) the problem of justice, preferential treatment as a remedy for past discrimination and reverse discrimination;

(2) the problem of the limits to growth and necessary political value choices: ecology and political theory;

(3) the problem of the role of political values in a technological society: a political philosophy of technology;

(4) the problem of the relation between recent claims in sociobiology and political morality;

(5) the problem of political ethics and the justification of violence for political goals: a normative political theory of violence;

(6) the problem of equality and the redistribution of property.

(7) A special panel, "The Arts of Reading: The Humanists' Methodology," will be presented, featuring scholars from several humanities disciplines.

Other suggestions for panel topics are welcome. For information and other matters, write to Joel Kassiola, Department of Political Science, Brooklyn College of the City of New York, New York, New York 11210.

AAUP and CAUT Censure Lists

The Committee on Professional Ethics and Academic Freedom wishes to bring to the attention of Association members the censure lists of the American Association of University Professors and the Canadian Association of University Teachers on the next page. The AAUP list with dates of censuring is published with the permission of the AAUP BULLETIN. The CAUT censure list is published with the consent of the Canadian Association of University Teachers and is presented to advise APSA members considering Canadian offers of appointment of institutions in Canada where conditions of academic freedom are not satisfactory.

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Your own Library should have a full set of the *Abstracts.* The institutional subscription for 1979 costs French Francs 450 (approximately $ 105, £ st. 53). Individuals may subscribe at a reduced rate of F.F. 125 (approximately $ 29, £ st. 15). Specimen on request.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS
27, RUE SAINT-GUILLAUME, 75007 PARIS, FRANCE

AAUP Censure List

Alabama State University	Winter 1961, pp. 303-309, 1962
South Dakota State College and University Censure was voted specifically on the Board of Regents of Education of the State of South Dakota, and not on the institution's administrative officers.	Autumn 1961, pp. 247-255, 1962
Grove City College	Spring 1963, pp. 15-24, 1963
College of the Ozarks Censure was voted specifically on the Board of Trustees, and not on the institution's administrative officers.	Winter 1963, pp. 352-359, 1964
Nebraska State College Censure was voted specifically on the governing board, currently entitled the Board of Trustees of the Nebraska State Colleges, and not on the institution's administrative officers.	Winter 1964, pp. 347-354, 1965
Amarillo College	Winter 1967, pp. 292-302
Texas A&M University	Winter 1967, pp. 378-384
Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College	Wpring 1968, pp. 14-24, 1968
Troy State University (Alabama)	Autumn 1968, pp. 298-305, 1969
Northern State College (South Dakota) Northern State College, like South Dakota University, is under the jurisdiction of the Board of Regents of Education of the State of South Dakota.	Autumn 1968, pp. 306-313, 1969
Frank Phillips College (Texas)	Winter 1968, pp. 433-438, 1969
Central State University (Oklahoma)	Spring 1969, pp. 66-70, 1969
Detroit Institute of Technology	Spring 1969, pp. 79-85, 1969
Southeastern Louisiana University	Autumn 1969, pp. 369-373, 1970
Oklahoma State University	Spring 1970, pp. 62-72, 1972
Grambling State University	Spring 1971, pp. 50-52, 1971
Laredo Junior College	Winter 1970, pp. 398-404, 1971
Southern Arkansas University	Spring 1971, pp. 40-49, 1971
Tennessee Wesleyan College	Spring 1971, pp. 53-57, 1971
University of California at Los Angeles Censure was voted specifically on the Board of Regents of the University of California, and not on the institution's administrative officers.	Autumn 1971, pp. 382-420, 1972
Armstrong State College (Georgia)	Spring 1972, pp. 69-77, 1972
Onondaga Community College (New York)	Summer 1971, pp. 167-174, 1972
Ohio State University	Autumn 1972, pp. 306-321, 1973
Marshall University (West Virginia)	Autumn 1972, pp. 322-329, 1973
University of Missouri, Columbia	Spring 1973, pp. 34-45, 1973
Colorado School of Mines	Spring 1973, pp. 73-79, 1973
McKendree College (Illinois)	Spring 1973, pp. 96-92, 1973
Rider College (New Jersey)	Spring 1973, pp. 93-100, 1973
Camden County College (New Jersey)	Autumn 1973, pp. 356-362, 1974
Voorhees College (South Carolina)	Spring 1974, pp. 82-89, 1974
Concordia Seminary (St. Louis, Missouri)	Spring 1975, pp. 49-59, 1975
Houston Baptist University (Houston, Texas)	Spring 1975, pp. 60-64, 1975
The Virginia Community College System	Spring 1975, pp. 30-38, 1975
Arizona State University	Spring 1976, pp. 55-69, 1976
Blinn College (Texas)	Spring 1976, pp. 78-82, 1976
Marquette University	Spring 1976, pp. 83-94, 1976
Murray State University (Kentucky)	Winter 1975, pp. 322-328, 1976
St. Mary's College (California)	Spring 1976, pp. 70-77, 1976
City University of New York	Spring 1977, pp. 70-81, 1977
University of Texas Health Science Center (Houston)	Winter 1976, pp. 364-368, 1977
College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery (Iowa)	Spring 1977, pp. 82-87, 1977
Wilkes College (Pennsylvania)	Spring 1977, pp. 88-93, 1977
State University of New York	Summer 1977, pp. 237-260, 1978
University of Detroit	Spring 1978, pp. 36-54, 1978
Phillips County Community College (Arkansas)	Summer 1978, pp. 93-98, 1978

CAUT Censure List. The following university administrations have been censured by the Council of the Canadian Association of University Teachers: University of Quebec in Montreal (November 1970) and University of Moncton (May 1976).

APSA Publications List

The Association offers the following publications available for sale:

The American Political Science Review. Quarterly journal of scholarly articles and book reviews in political science. Included in APSA membership. Back issues: $10.50 per copy; $42.00 per volume.

PS. Quarterly journal of Association news and articles of professional concern. Included in APSA membership. Back issues: $2.00 per copy; $8.00 per volume. ($5.00 for the Spring issue containing the preliminary program.)

The News for Teachers of Political Science. Quarterly newspaper on education and the curriculum. Included in APSA membership. ($5.00 annual subscription fee for non-APSA members.)

Annual Meeting Program. Final program for APSA Annual Meeting. Included in Annual Meeting Registration. (Extra copies: $1.50.)

APSA Meeting Papers.* Hard copies, $3.00 each.

APSA Annual Meeting Proceedings.* Microfilm reels of all papers, 1901-1912; 1956-present. $22.00 per reel (approximately 7 reels per meeting).

Cumulative Index to the American Political Science Review.* 1906-1968,$6.50.

Cumulative Index to the Proceedings of the Annual Meetings.* Key word index to all papers included in proceedings of Annual Meetings for 1904-1912; 1956-1970. $18.50.

Women in Political Science: Studies and Reports, 1967-71, of the APSA Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession.* PB 486, $6.00 microfilm; $16.50 Xerographic reprint (U.S. prices).

Legislative Service Project Manuals.* Individual manuals available for: California (1973), Connecticut (1972), Iowa (1970), Kentucky (1973), Maine (1973), Massachusetts (1972), Montana (1974), New Hampshire (1971), Ohio (1970), Oregon (1972), Pennsylvania (1971), Rhode Island (1970), West Virginia (1970), Wisconsin (1971).

Political Science Thesaurus. A major reference tool in political science; this volume represents the terminology control device for a computer-based information retrieval service. Individuals: hardback, $20.00; paper, $15.00. Institutions: hardback, $30.00; paper, $25.00. 1975.

APSA Biographical Directory (Sixth Edition, 1973). Biographical information on over 7,000 Association members, plus names and addresses for approximately 12,500 members. Members: hardback, $7.50; paper, $5.00. Non-Members: hardback, $12.50; paper, $10.00.

APSA Directory of Members: Annual Supplement to the APSA Biographical Directory. Names and current addresses of all APSA members. $3.00 each. Annual, January.

Guide to Publication in Political Science. Co-sponsored by the APSA Committee on the Status of Women and the Women's Caucus for Political Science. $1.00. Fall 1975.

Roster of Women in Political Science (4th Edition). Biographical information on women political scientists. $3.00 each for members; $5.00 for non-members. 1976.

Roster of Chicanos in Political Science. Biographical information on Chicano political scientists. $3.00 for members; $5.00 for non-members. 1976.

Blacks and Political Science, edited by Maurice C. Woodard. Three essays on the status of Black American political scientists. $3.00 for members and $5.00 for non-members. August, 1977.

Annual APSA Directory of Department Chairpersons. Names and Addresses of Chairpersons of departments offering political science at four-year institutions. $20.00 each. Annual, November.

Annual APSA Survey of Departments. Annual report on the results of an extensive questionnaire sent to all four-year institutions offering political science. Includes salary information, enrollment trends and many other items of current interest. $20.00 each. Annual, May.

Personnel Service Guidelines for Employers and Applicants. Pamphlet containing information and guidelines for members of the APSA Personnel Service and for employers listing their vacancies in the Personnel Service Newsletter. No charge.

Personnel Service Newsletter. Monthly listing of positions for political scientists. APSA members: $8.00 subscription.

Careers and the Study of Political Science: A Guide for Undergraduates. A monograph discussing the relationship between political science knowledge and skills and careers in law, government, business, journalism, teaching, etc. $1.00 each; bulk rates available. April, 1976.

Career Alternatives for Political Scientists: A Guide for Faculty and Graduate Students, by Thomas E. Mann. A monograph containing practical advice for obtaining nonacademic employment. $1.00 each. August, 1976.

Guide to Graduate Study in Political Science. Compilation of Ph.D. and masters programs in political science. The 1979 Guide is revised and expanded to include listings of faculty and fields of specialization. $5.00 each. Annual, December.

Research Support for Political Scientists. A monograph containing detailed listings of public and private agencies that fund research fellowships, grants, and contracts. Includes section on strategic thinking about funding re-

*Available from Customer Service Department, University Microfilms, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.

search and a guide to preparing research proposals. $4.00 each. August, 1977.

Storming Washington: An Intern's Guide to National Government, by Stephen Frantzich. A monograph on Washington, D.C. internships. $2.00 each. August, 1977.

Global Dimensions in U.S. Education. A joint publication of the APSA Committee on Pre-Collegiate Education, the Education Commission of the International Studies Association, and the Center for War/Peace Studies of the N.Y. Friends Group, Inc. Four publications: The Elementary School, The Secondary School, The University, The Community. $1.50 each, $5.00 per set. 1972.

Comparing Political Experiences. Complete description of an alternative course for high school government instruction. $2.75 each.

SETUPS: American Politics (Supplementary Empirical Teaching Units in Political Science). New computer related instructional materials whereby students learn important substantive topics in American politics as they learn methods of analysis. *Voting Behavior: The 1976 Election* by Bruce D. Bowen, C. Anthony Broh, Charles L. Prysby. *Political Socialization Across the Generations* by Paul Allen Beck, Jere W. Bruner, L. Douglas Dobson. *Political Participation* by F. Christopher Arterton, Harlan Hahn. *Representation in the United States Congress: 1973* by Ray A. Geigle, Peter G. Hartjens. *The Supreme Court in American Politics: Policy Through Law* by John Paul Ryan, C. Neal Tate. *U.S. Energy, Environment and Economic Problems: A Public Policy Simulation* by Barry Hughes. *The Dynamics of Political Budgeting: A Public Policy Simulation* by Marvin K. Hoffman. *The Fear of Crime* by Wesley G. Skogan and William R. Klecka. For information and price list write: APSA Division of Educational Affairs. $3.50 each; lower price on bulk orders. August, September, December, 1975.

SETUPS: Cross-National and World Politics (Supplementary Empirical Teaching Units in Political Science). Computer-related instructional materials whereby students learn important substantive topics in cross-national and world politics as they learn methods of analysis. *Comparative Voting Behavior* by Herbert B. Asher and Bradley Richardson. *Comparative Budgeting: Policy and Process* by John Creighton Campbell and John M. Echols. *The Arab-Israeli Conflict: A Decision Making Game* by Karen Ann Feste. *Are Political Values Really Changing?* by Charles Lewis Taylor. *Comparing Political Parties* by Robert Harmel with Kenneth Janda. May 1977, revised editions. For information and prices write: APSA, Division of Educational Affairs. $3.50 each; lower price on bulk orders.

Instructional Resource Monographs. Guides on materials and methods for teaching and learning in political science. *A Guide to Library Sources in Political Science: American Government* by Clement E. Vose, $6.50 hardback, $4.00 paperback. January 1975. *PSI and Political Science: Using the Personalized System of Instruction to Teach American Politics,* edited by Ralph B. Earle, Jr., $3.50 paperback. April, 1975. *Simple Simulations,* by Charles Walcott with Anne Walcott, $3.50 paperback, January 1976. *Computer-Assisted Instruction in Political Science,* edited by Jonathan Pool, $4.00 paperback, March 1976. *U.S. Census Data for Political and Social Research: A Resource Guide,* $4.00, and *U.S. Census Data for Political and Social Research: A Student Manual,* $2.50, both by Phyllis G. Carter, November 1976. *The Case of the Unreturned Cafeteria Trays,* by Lloyd S. Etheredge, $1.00 each, June, 1976. *Using Computers* by Jerome M. Clubb and Michael W. Traugott, $3.50, Spring, 1978.

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ATTEND!

The 1979 Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, August 31 through September 3, 1979.

Washington Hilton Hotel
Washington, D.C.

Details on the Meeting, including the Preliminary Program, Advance Registration, and Hotel Reservations, will be published in the Spring issue of *PS*.

ELECTED AND APPOINTED PUBLIC OFFICIALS

The APSA National Office is interested in knowing of political scientists who are serving or have served in elected or appointed public offices. Include the years of service and office. A number of political scientists have already responded to written requests for information on their office holding and such individuals do not need to provide further information. Send information to Editor, *PS*, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

1978 Elections Committee

The 1978 Elections Committee, composed of Clement E. Vose, Wesleyan University, Chair; Doris A. Graber, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle; and Ellis Sandoz, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, has certified the 1978 APSA election results printed below. The election was administered by the American Arbitration Association.

1978 American Political Science Association Election Results

President-Elect	
*Warren E. Miller	3,392
Bertell Ollman	1,347
Vice Presidents	
Christian Bay	2,100
*Samuel DuBois Cook	2,924
*Martha Derthick	2,774
*Joseph LaPalombara	2,896
Mulford Q. Sibley	1,993
Secretary	
*Joseph Cooper	2,811
Stephen Sachs	1,701
Treasurer	
*Betty Glad	3,869
Council	
Joel C. Edelstein	1,342
Jo Freeman	1,949
Jane Gruenebaum	1,408
*William C. Havard	2,539
*Chalmers Johnson	2,464
*Anthony King	2,641
Richard Lipsky	1,190
Alfred G. Meyer	1,691
*Ruth S. Morgenthau	2,414
Laura K. Olson	1,458
*Richard Rosecrance	2,611
*Allen Schick	3,002
*Philip Siegelman	2,153
Judith Stiehm	1,665
Harry E. Vanden	1,195
*Ann R. Willner	2,789

*Winners.

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POLITICAL SCIENCE THESAURUS

compiled by
Carl Beck, Eleanor D. Dym, J. Thomas McKechnie

published by
the American Political Science Association

produced by
the University Center for International Studies, University of Pittsburgh

The *Political Science Thesaurus* was created to provide a "terminology-regulating" device for a computer-based information storage and retrieval system being designed at the University Center for International Studies, University of Pittsburgh, in conjunction with the American Political Science Association. This information system is now in published form and known as *United States Political Science Documents.*

The *Political Science Thesaurus* comprises, in addition to a foreword and a preface, a *Description and Use of the Thesaurus* section, the *Thesaurus of Terms,* a *Permuted Index,* a *Hierarchical Index,* and three *Appendices–Thesaurus Rules and Conventions, Sources of Terms Used* in the Data Bank, and a list of *Participants* in the production and creation of the *Thesaurus.* The main body of the publication–the *Thesaurus of Terms*–consists of *Part I: Political Science Terminology* and *Part II: Geographical/Political Areas.*

The *Political Science Thesaurus* is available in both casebound and paperback editions of 470 pages. The paperback is $15.00 to individuals and $25.00 to institutions. Orders should be sent to the American Political Science Association, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Checks should be made payable to the American Political Science Association, and APSA members should deduct 20% from the total.

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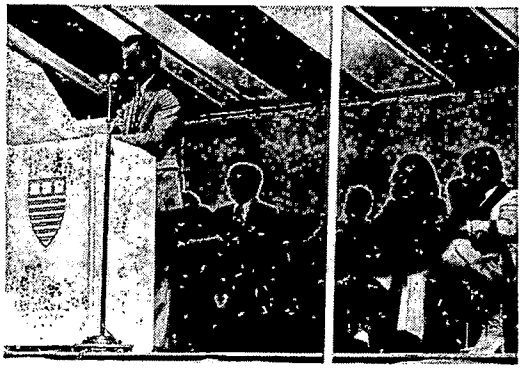
Professional Notes

JOHN F. KENNEDY
School of Government Dedication

The new home of the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, was dedicated on October 21, 1978. The building and School honor the 35th President of the United States who was also a member of the American Political Science Association. Chief participants in the dedication were Graham T. Allison, Dean, John F. Kennedy School of Government; His Excellency Michael S. Dukakis, Governor of Massachusetts; Derek C. Bok, President of Harvard University; and Edward M. Kennedy, United States Senator from Massachusetts. Among those present for the ceremony were members of the former President's family, as well as a number of political scientists including Harvard professor Richard E. Neustadt; U.S. Civil Service Chairman Alan Campbell, and former Kennedy School Dean Don K. Price. Also present and recognized for their contribution to the development of the Kennedy School and Institute of Politics were Jonathan Moore and Ira Jackson.

In his dedicatory remarks, Senator Edward Kennedy noted that the School of Government's new home will be a center for the promotion of new relations and understanding between the private and public sectors in society, and help to dispel the mutual misunderstanding, suspicion and hostility which mar that relationship today. And further he stated that it will link the worlds of thought and action between which President Kennedy moved so gracefully.

The Senator also reminded the audience of the fond memories President Kennedy had of his Harvard days, including coming back to see Professor Arthur Holcombe, a former President of the American Political Science Association, and reminiscing about the introductory course in government.



Dedication of the new home of the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. L to R: Derek C. Bok, President of Harvard University; Jonathan Moore, Director of the Institute of Politics; Graham T. Allison, Dean of the Kennedy School; Leverett Saltonstall, former U.S. Senator (R.-Mass.); Mrs. Edward M. Kennedy; Ira A. Jackson, Associate Dean of the Kennedy School; Senator Edward M. Kennedy. *Photo by Rex Yung.*

HERBERT SIMON Wins Nobel Prize

Herbert A. Simon, Richard King Mellon Professor in Computer Science and Psychology at Carnegie-Mellon University, who holds joint appointments in the Departments of Psychology and Political Science, was awarded the 1978 Nobel prize in economics. Dr. Simon was recognized for his pioneering work in challenging assumptions aconomists make about how companies and individuals behave and specifically for contesting the traditional economic theory that businesses seek to maximize their profits, individuals seek to maximize their satisfaction and that society is best off when they behave in this way. Especially well noted by political scientists for his work, *Administrative Behavior,* and the work he co-authored with James March, *Organizations,* Simon was profiled in an article in the *New York Times* of November 26 just prior to receiving his award.

CARNEGIE-MELLON
Postdoctoral Program

The Department of Social Science at Carnegie-Mellon University announces the first year of its postdoctoral program in Social Science and Public Policy. The program stresses interdisciplinary professional training in (1) organizational theory and decision making, (2) process modeling of social phenomena, and (3) quantitative and qualitative methods for policy analysis and applied social research. The program is designed for individuals with Ph.D.s in anthropology, economics, psychology, sociology or political science with an interest in acquiring additional training in public policy analysis and research.

For information write J. P. Crecine, Dean, College of Humanities and Social Science, 260 Baker Hall, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213.

POLITICIANS Film

The Institute for the Study of Human Issues held previews of its latest film, *Opium: The Politicians,* at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, September 2, 1978 at the New York Hilton, and on September 28, 1978 at the United States House of Representatives.

The Politicians is the third and final film of the series, *Opium.* It deals with the Congressional Hearings on the proposal of the Shan States of Burma to sell the United States 400 tons of opium for $36 million. Congressman Lester Wolff, Chairman of the House Narcotics Committee, was present at the New York showing and the following discussion. The audience consensus was that the film provided a unique glimpse of how U.S. legislative policy is developed. Dr. Peter Bourne, former Chief Drug Advisor, and Congressman Wolff were present at the Washington showing. Both Dr. Bourne and Congressman Wolff were commended for their openness in allowing behind-the-scenes action in Congress and the White House to be filmed.

The film was directed by ISHI fellow Adrian Cowell and produced in cooperation with ATV, England.

For more information contact: Ms. Maria Sanchez, Institute for the Study of Human Issues, 3401 Market Street, University City Science Center, Suite 252, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104.

SOCIAL R & D Funding

The second volume of the National Academy of Science, National Research Council Study Project on social research and development is now available. Entitled, *The Funding of Social Knowledge Production and Application: A Survey of Federal Agencies,* the volume is by Mark A. Abramson, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and is available for $17.50 from the Academy, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418.

WOMEN'S Anthology

Women, Political Parties, and Election Candidacy, an anthology to be published by Praeger Publishers, is seeking manuscripts. Manuscripts should be 20-30 pages in length, feminist in perspective, and not previously published.

If the manuscript is completed, it should be sent in *duplicate* to the editor. If you have research in progress or an idea for a paper, write and describe what you would like to do. Revised masters theses/doctoral dissertations will be given serious consideration. Contact should be made with the Editor, Ruth A. Schwartz, 2509 Avenue K, Brooklyn, New York 11210.

HOOVER Institution

The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace has published a revised edition of *Archival Materials at the Hoover Institution, A Checklist of Major Collections.* Copies may be ordered from the Hoover Institution Press, Stanford, California 94305, for $2.00 a copy. The Institution also has a listing on new accessions which is available without charge by writing Milorad M. Drachkovitch, Director of Archives and Senior Fellow.

NSF Social Science Position

The current Director of the Division of Social Sciences at the National Science Foundation, Dr. Herbert L. Costner, has announced that he will be leaving that position in the fall of 1979. The Directorate for Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences is now seeking candidates for his replacement, to serve a two-year term. The Division includes programs in Economics, Geography and Regional Science, Political Science, Sociology, Law and Social Science, Measurement Methods and Data Resources, and History and Philosophy of Science.

The Division Director is responsible for administering programs of basic research grant support, planning and budgeting, the social sciences in the Foundation, and providing leadership for the NSF social science effort. Appropriate candidates would have a broad knowledge of the social sciences, experience in basic research, and administrative skill. The position is excepted from competitive civil service and equivalent to GS-16 or -17, with a salary ranging from $42,423 to $47,500. Nominations and applications may be sent to the Assistant Director, Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences, NSF, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20550.

ASIAN Studies Group

The purpose of the Asian Study Group in the International Political Science Association is to provide the program for the development in areas of study and in recruitment of new members interested in Asian Studies. It was in the 1976 IPSA Edinburgh Congress, that 24 scholars from Asia, Africa, Europe, and North and South America proposed to the Executive Committee the establishment of the Asian Study program.

It was approved by the IPSA Council Executive Committee to recognize the Asian Political Study Group as a basis to develop a research committee in the future. Teh-Kuang Chang, Professor of Political Science, Ball State University, was selected to head the group.

The plans for the development of the Asian Political Study Group of the International Political Science Association includes: (1) Sponsoring a roundtable conference in Chicago, Illinois; (2) Recruiting membership through the

national associations, such as Association for Asian Studies, American Political Science Association and national associations of other countries; (3) Organizing panel discussion for the 1979 and 1982 World Congresses; (4) Urging national associations of Asian countries to join as collective members in the International Political Science Association; (5) Sponsoring roundtable conferences or seminars in Asia, Africa, and South America; and (6) Applying for financial support from foundations and asking for the cooperation of national associations.

The Asian Political Study Group of IPSA is holding its first roundtable conference in the Palmer House Hotel in Chicago on March 31, 1979, in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the Association for Asian Studies. The panel discussion on "Approaches for Peace in Asia" is not only to pursue the study of subjects which are interesting to scholars of Asian Studies, but also for the purpose of getting together with political scientists in preparation for the eleventh World Congress to be held in Moscow in 1979. The panelists are prominent scholars of political science with a special interest in the area of studies of Asia. Numerous letters have been received from Europe and Asia, as well as America, indicating interest in the Asian Study Program. Several scholars in India were invited to participate in the Chicago Round Table Conference. Professor Nirmal Bose, Secretary-General of the India Political Science Association, head of the Department of Political Science of the University of Calcutta and a member of the IPSA Executive Committee, accepted our invitation to participate in the roundtable conference. However, due to a conflict of schedule with the meeting of the IPSA Executive Committee in Moscow, he was unable to participate in the Chicago conference. When he attends the Rio meeting in August, 1978, he has also been invited to visit the United States.

The Group has submitted a panel proposal for the 1979 Moscow Congress to the Chairman of the IPSA Program Committee. The topic is "Regional Arrangement: An Approach for International Peace and Security." The purpose of this panel is to attract the interest both of the theorist of political science and the specialist of Asian studies as well. These will include the scholars on area studies of different regions of the world. Also, it can be studied from the points of view of the West, the socialist, or the Third World. It is hoped that the panel will open a new frontier for scholars to study the approaches of peace and security within the framework of the general theme, "Politics of Peace."

The Group would like to use the opportunity of the Round Table Conference to introduce the International Political Science Association and to urge the interested scholar to join membership. The membership fee is $10 a year. The benefits of membership include a subscription to *Participation* (the IPSA newsletter), which reports not only the information of meetings of IPSA, but also the activities of the national associations around the world; to participate in IPSA meetings and to subscribe at a special reduced rate to *International Political Science Abstracts* or *The International Social Science Journal* (UNESCO).

It is hoped that the national associations of political science in Asian countries will join the collective membership of the International Political Science Association and it is further hoped that the political scientists in the Asian countries which do not have a national association will establish a regional association to join the IPSA as collective members also.

The group has planned to hold roundtable conferences or seminars in Asia, Africa and Latin America to discuss issues of common interest. In order to implement the plan we will solicit donations, apply for grants and seek the cooperation of the national associations. It welcomes offers from the national associations to host future roundtable conferences.

Finally, the Executive Committee of the Asian Political Study Group will be elected in the business session during the Chicago Round Table Conference, March 31, 1979.

SYLLABI Clearinghouse

The Winter 1979 edition of the Checklist of Syllabi available from the collection of the Syllabi Clearinghouse is now ready. Copies may be obtained by writing Dr. Martin Gruberg, Political Science Department, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, Oshkosh, Wisconsin 54901. (Please enclose a 15c stamp.)

The depository, which is a service of the Wisconsin Political Science Association, contains syllabi from over a hundred colleges and universities. Topics cover the spectrum of political science (general and behavioral, American, law, theory, comparative, international, public administration and public policy, etc.). Among the new syllabi are those on Analysis and Prediction in Foreign Policy, Pornography and the Law, Science and Public Policy, Television and Politics, Politics of Taxes, Canadian Politics, and Criminal Courts: Proof of Guilt. Copies of the syllabi on the checklist are available for 5c a page.

HEALTH Journal Paper Call

The *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law* is calling for papers for a special issue on the elderly. Scope of the issue is limited only to the broad range of topics appearing in the *Journal* in the past. Submitted papers—which the *Journal*'s editorial board will referee—must be received by September 1, 1979. Inquiries as well as submissions should be sent to special editor, Frederick R. Eisele, College of Human Development, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802.

ICPSR METHODOLOGY
Monograph Series

The Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research is initiating a monograph series on social science methodology. The aim of the series is timely publication of innovative work, the scope of which exceeds that of journal article length. Each monograph will be between 60 and 125 pages in length.

The series will be interdisciplinary in scope and will emphasize quantitative research methodology including areas such as conceptualization and design, analysis, formalization, and computer utilization.

The editorial board consists of Michael Hannan, editor, Stanford University; Christopher H. Achen, University of California, Berkeley; Lutz Erbring, University of Michigan; Robert M. Hauser, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Paul W. Holland, Educational Testing Service; John E. Jackson, University of Pennsylvania; Karl G. Joreskog, University of Uppsala; Samuel H. Preston, Population Division, United Nations; Richard Rubinson, Johns Hopkins University; W. Phillips Shively, University of Minnesota; Aage B. Sorensen, University of Oslo; and Nancy Brandon Tuma, Stanford University.

Manuscripts (three copies) should be sent to Professor Michael Hannan, Department of Sociology, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305. Information on subscriptions, and individual and bulk orders may be obtained from ICPSR, Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.

POLICY SCIENCE Program

Florida State University has initiated a new, interdisciplinary Policy Science Program under the direction of Thomas R. Dye. The Program will include teaching, research, and service in public policy; it will include faculty from political science, public administration, economics, sociology, geography, and urban and regional planning. Initial areas of emphases will include planning and program evaluation, social indicators, public service productivity, taxation, economic development, population and land use, and environmental policy. Positions will be advertised in the APSA Personnel Newsletter and other academic placement media. For further information write to Thomas R. Dye, Director, Policy Science Program, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306.

POLICY STUDIES Organization

The Policy Studies Organization reports it is anticipating another active year in 1979. The spring issue of the *Policy Studies Journal* will be the first issue devoted exclusively to publishing a set of high quality policy studies papers from a variety of fields rather than on a single symposium theme. It is being edited by Dorothy James, who will also be editing a similar non-symposium issue each spring. The summer issue will emphasize a symposium on "Determinants of Public Policies" under the editorship of Virginia Gray and Tom Dye. The autumn issue will contain a symposium on "Defense and Arms Control Policy," edited by Robert Harkavy and Edward Kolodziej. The winter issue will have a symposium on "Labor and Employment Policy," edited by Charles Bulmer and John Carmichael, Jr. There will be a fifth, extra issue in 1979 on "Housing Policy," edited by Dale Rogers Marshall and Roger Montgomery. The symposia are funded by such sources as the Ford Foundation, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The resulting products are also published in book-length versions by Lexington Books of D.C. Heath and Co.

In addition to the *PSJ* journal issues and PSO-Lexington book symposia, the Policy Studies Organization is also adding to its book series with other publishers. In 1979, for example, the PSO-Sage Yearbooks in Politics and Public Policy will publish two volumes based on the 1978 APSA public policy papers. One volume is entitled *Why Policies Succeed or Fail,* under the co-editorship of Helen Ingram and Dean Mann, and the other is entitled *Urban Policies: Causes and Consequences,* under the editorship of Dale Rogers Marshall. Volumes published late in 1978 or early 1979 include Ted Lowi and Alan Stone (eds.), *Nationalizing Government: Public Policies in America,* Judith May and Aaron Wildavsky (eds.), *The Policy Cycle,* and Douglas Rae and Stephanie Cameron (eds.), *Policy Studies and Public Choice.* The PSO-Praeger series will add Don Hadwiger, William Browne, and Richard Fraenkel (eds.), *American Agriculture and U.S. Foreign Policy.*

Other 1979 PSO activities include the publication of the *Policy Studies Personnel Directory,* which describes for over 1,000 policy studies people their affiliations, educations, interests, and research activities. It also contains various indexes for locating people by general approach to policy studies, specific policy problems, disciplinary backgrounds, geographic location, or special affiliations. The *Policy Network Directory* will also be published in 1979. It will contain information on criteria and procedures for policy-relevant journals and book publishers, and information on activities of policy-relevant associations and interest groups.

The Policy Studies Organization is currently headed by James Anderson with Kenneth Dolbeare as vice-president and president-elect, and Stuart Nagel as secretary-treasurer. Dues are only $10 per year, which covers the quarterly journal, special issues, the directories, and one-third discounts on the books. Further information can be obtained from the Policy Studies Organization, 361 Lincoln Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

SCANDINAVIAN Summer Series

The Danish Institute (Det danske Selskab) has announced the following Scandinavian Summer Seminars in 1979:

SCANDINAVIAN DEMOCRACY
The Welfare State—
Conforming or Liberating?
June 10-22. Danish kroner 4200.

Seminar on the development of democratic ideas and institutions in Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark. (1) Early democratic traditions. (2) Contemporary democracy in politics and economics. (3) Systems of central government and administration, local government. (4) Democracy in education, in the pursuit of welfare and quality of life at work and in the family.

Helsinki, Stockholm, Oslo and Copenhagen.

EUROPE OF REGIONS
A Conference on Regional Autonomy.
September 16-21. Danish kroner 1100.

Lectures and discussions with focus on Atlantic regions: (1) Belgium—a new model in the making for a regionalized European unity? (2) The maritime Normandy integrating Nordic inheritance with French culture, working towards reunification as one region pursuing economic and cultural progress. (3) Brittany—the Celtic region endeavoring to achieve recognition of its language as teaching subject in the schools and its use in the mass media, development of industrialization, etc. (4) Spain at the threshold of regionalization—a presentation with attention to the Basque question.

Working groups in English, French and German on: (a) Council of Europe—its impact on European regionalization; (b) Centralizing versus regionalizing tendencies within the European communities; (c) the European Parliament—a catalyst of Europe of regions? (d) the importance and potentiality of the regions in European economic life.

To be held at the Danish Parliament, Christiansborg Castle, Copenhagen.

WOMEN IN THE COMMUNITY—
A Comparative Symposium
July 24-28. Danish kroner 1000.

Lectures, discussions and group work on: (1) Women's equality movement in the Nordic countries, development and achievements. (2) Women's equal rights in family life, at work and in politics—as a program and a reality. (3) Women's education and professional training for equal participation in the labor market. (4) Women and marriage—tradition and legislation. (5) Equality promoting greater personal freedom and responsibility: Gladsaxe near Copenhagen.

SCANDINAVIAN ARCHITECTURE
August 26-September 8. Danish kroner 4400.

A comparative study of new trends in architecture and urban planning in the four Nordic countries. Lectures by experts in architecture and town planning, professionally guided study visits to buildings and urban districts, meetings and discussions with Scandinavian colleagues: Helsinki, Stockholm, Oslo and Copenhagen.

Language for the seminars is English.

Costs include accommodation, meals and all organized activities.

Additional seminars on Children and Education, Special Education, Care of the Aged, Libraries, Applied Art and Industrial Design, and Art and Museums.

For information write to: The Danish Institute (Det danske Selskab), Kultorvet 2, DK-1175 Copenhagen K, Denmark.

HEALTH and HUMAN RESOURCES
Administration Journal

The first issue of the *Journal of Health and Human Resources Administration* has recently been published. Articles in the first issue include: "Health Care Cost Management: An Introduction" by Richard H. Bucher, National Institute of Drug Abuse; "Regulation of Health Care in the United States" by James D. Isbister and Nancy McGaw, Orkland Corporation; "Future of Medical Care: Technology" by Peter G. Goldschmidt, Policy Research, Inc.; "Relationships Between Health Planning and Health Regulation" by Charles Eby, Rand Corporation.

Other articles in this issue include: "The Advocacy Agency and Citizen Participation: The Case of the Administration on Aging and the Elderly" by Dan Fritz, University of Southern California; and "Human Services Integration: Toward Clarification of a Concept" by John M. Stevens and Thomas C. Webster, Pennsylvania State University.

JHHRA has been established to serve practitioner and academic needs in the health and human resources communities. *JHHRA* is sponsored by Auburn University at Montgomery and the Montgomery Chapter of the American Society for Public Administration.

Those interested in subscribing may do so by sending $18 for four quarterly issues to: *Journal of Health and Human Resources Administration,* Auburn University at Montgomery, Montgomery, Alabama 36117.

CONGRESSIONAL Journal

The House Select Committee on Congressional Operations is publishing a monthly journal, STAFF, providing professionally useful information to the staffs of the U.S. Congress, both House and Senate. In publication for three years, it has a circulation of 9,000. The editors of STAFF will welcome submissions (up to 2200 words) for the journal from political scientists on topics dealing with American government, public policy, the legislative and political processes and similar areas as they relate to the Congress or to its activities and responsibilities. For more specific information on submissions, write to STAFF, Select Committee on Congressional Operations, 1628 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515, or call (202) 225-8267.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY STUDIES Directory

The Department of Public and Environmental Administration at the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay has compiled a directory of political scientists and specialists in public administration and policy analysis who have a strong interest in environmental policy issues. The directory includes names, current affiliations and addresses, phone numbers, biographical data, professional specializations and research approaches, a statement of recent or current research projects, and a list of selected publications in the field. There is an index based on substantive policy areas. Data for the directory were collected in the spring, 1978.

The directory is available at $2.00 (checks payable to the University of Wisconsin) from: Michael E. Kraft, Public and Environmental Administration, Attention: Directory, University of Wisconsin-Green Bay, Green Bay, Wisconsin 54302.

PUERTO RICAN Directory

The advisory committee of Puerto Rican scientists to the American Association for the Advancement of Science requests assistance in identifying Puerto Ricans in the U.S. involved in the fields of science or engineering.

The committee is compiling a directory of Puerto Ricans in the natural, biomedical, social and physical sciences and in engineering.

The information gathered will be used for the purpose of communication among those listed and for organizing a meeting of such individuals during the summer of 1979.

The directory will include names of Puerto Rican students enrolled in science and engineering programs, individuals with advanced, doctoral or postdoctoral degrees, and persons working in science and engineering careers in all sectors—private and public.

Persons who can provide any names are urged to contact Michele Aldrich, (202) 467-5431, before 5:00 p.m. weekdays, or Yvonne Benner, (703) 750-3945, after 7:00 p.m. weekdays and on weekends. Letters can be sent to: AAAS/ Office of Opportunities in Sciences, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

POST-KEYNESIAN Economics Journal

A new publication, *The Journal of Post-Kenyesian Economics,* has recently been announced. It is a quarterly devoted to current issues of economic policy. The Chairman of its honorary Board of Editors is John Kenneth Galbraith, Harvard University, Emeritus. Its two editors are Paul Davidson, Bureau of Economic Research, Rutgers University, and Sidney Weintraub, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania. Subscription orders should be addressed to M. E. Sharpe, Inc., 901 North Broadway, White Plains, New York 10603.

PEACE Research Abstracts Journal

Peace Research Abstracts Journal, now in its 14th volume of publication, contains abstracts (summaries) of articles, books, reports, and conference papers on subjects related to war/ peace issues and international affairs. Every month, 500 such abstracts are published, classified according to subject, under headings ranging from "nuclear weapons" through "United Nations" to "attitude surveys."

Subscribers around the world include some of the leading universities, several external affairs departments and parliamentary libraries, and institutes of international relations, peace research, and strategic studies. The usefulness of PRA derives partly from the fact that its coverage is cross-disciplinary, so that it facilitates literature searches for scholars and students and practicing politicians.

The Journal is an official publication of the International Peace Research Association and has had support from UNESCO. It is published by the Canadian Peace Research Institute.

The abstracting work is done by about 50 volunteer abstractors around the world. This pool of abstractors needs constant replenishing, because from time to time some stop abstracting due to various personal reasons. Abstracting, which can be done at home, is an ideal activity for university-educated women with family and home obligations; but teachers, librarians, professors, journalists, chemists and others have also been among the journal's abstractors.

If you are interested in abstracting, write to Dr. Hanna Newcombe, Co-editor, Peace Research Abstracts, 25 Dundana Avenue, Dundas, Ontario, Canada.

DIAMOND-STORING Prize

The Diamond-Storing Memorial Prize has been inaugurated in the Department of Political Science, Kenyon College. The prize, a cash award, is named in memory of Professors Martin Diamond (1919-1977) and Herbert Storing (1928-1977), who were teachers and friends of several Kenyon political scientists, frequent visitors to the Kenyon campus, and advisors to many Kenyon graduates. The award may be made annually to the Kenyon political science senior honors student who submits the best project in the fields of American Government or Politics of American Political Thought. The prize has been established in perpetuity by generous donations from alumni, friends, and faculty of the Department of Political Science at Kenyon, and the annual award is meant both to honor the memory of Professors Diamond and Storing and to continue their tradition of thoughtful excellence in the study of the American regime.

COVENANT Workshop

The Center for the Study of Federalism at Temple University has inaugurated a multidisciplinary Workshop on Covenant as a Political Concept and Factor Influencing Political Behavior and initiated a series of research projects under its auspices. The purpose of the Workshop is to outline the fullest meaning of the covenant idea in political thought, to examine the current and historical importance and consequences of the idea, to document the complex ways in which it has helped shape political institutions in several polities around the world, and, most broadly, to further understanding of how ideas, culture, and institutions combine to shape political behavior.

The covenant concept embodies the idea that proper human relationships are founded upon morally informed partnerships of independent people or peoples who freely join and undertake shared endeavors with a promise of mutual obligation for the common good and mutual respect for the integrity of each other—above and beyond mere selfish advantage. Theologically, it embraces the idea that relationships between God and humans are based upon a morally sustained compact of mutual obligation. Politically, it expresses the idea that people build communities and establish civil relationships upon such compacts, whether religions or secular. As such, the covenant concept goes beyond contractualism and stands in opposition to collectivism as a basis for civil society.

Since its emergence in the ancient Near East, especially Biblical Israel, the covenant has been a seminal idea in Western politics and society, having an impact and endurance comparable to the concepts of Natural Law and constitutionalism. It is of particular importance in the United States. Through the Mayflower Covenant and numerous town covenants on the frontier, the Puritans' federal or covenant theology, the Jews, the reformed wing of Protestantism, Scottish, Dutch, English, and Swiss immigrants, the social compact views of the founders, and federalism itself, covenantal ideas came to underlie both the civil and religious bases of American society. Hence, a proper understanding of American civil society requires a better knowledge of the covenant as an idea and an institution in its own right.

Topics of current research in the Workshop include the relations and distinctions between covenants, compacts, and contracts and their respective roles in politics and philosophy; covenants and Natural Law; covenantal ideas in the political lives of the Jews, Swiss, Dutch, Scots, Americans, and Afrikaners as well as the church polities of reformed Protestantism; the federal theology of the Puritans; the secularization of the covenant idea at the beginning of the modern age; covenants and civil religion; town covenants in the United States; and the covenant idea in American literature.

The Workshop, directed by Daniel J. Elazar, is linked with a parallel workshop in Israel sponsored by Bar-Ilan University and the Center for Jewish Community Studies and with scholars sharing similar interests in Europe. It sponsors meetings, colloquia and seminars at frequent intervals and plans to expand them and its research program as opportunities present themselves. Inquiries and expressions of interest are welcome. For current publications and information about forthcoming meetings contact John Kincaid, Center for the Study of Federalism, Gladfelter Hall, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122.

ICPSR Program

The Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research Training Programs in Quantitative Methods of Social Research include a comprehensive integrated program of studies in research design, statistics, data analysis, and social methodology. The Training Programs' instructional environment differs from that of all but a few statistics departments in at least two important respects: (1) Methods of quantitative analysis are conveyed as part of the broader context of substantive social science research; and (2) Virtually all instruction is coordinated with and reinforced by an active, participatory, data analytic experience.

The Summer Training Program schedule is partitioned into two four-week sessions with instruction organized in lecture, seminar, and workshop formats. The first session will be held from June 25 to July 20; the second from July 23 to August 17.

Program Design

The Summer Training Program is organized into three instructional tracks which are defined so that they satisfy the diverse methodological needs and interests of most college and university faculty and graduate students in the social sciences.

Track I of the Training Programs' curriculum consists of three courses:

> Elementary Mathematics for Social Scientists (lecture); Introduction to Computing (workshop); Introduction to Research Design and Elementary Statistics (seminar/workshop).

The track satisfies two objectives. First, it serves the purpose of providing those college and university faculty and research scholars who are attempting to develop or upgrade minimal quantitative competencies with an integrated instructional program. Second, Track I has a service function in the sense that it introduces prerequisite skills to many students who expect to participate in the seminar/workshop in Quantitative Historical Analysis, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) workshop, or the Administration on Aging (AoA) workshop. In addition, Track I courses provide the prerequisite background for those participants who will attend the Linear Models workshop at the Track II level.

Track II of the Training Programs currently consists of nine courses:

Mathematics for Social Scientists (lecture); Dynamic Analysis (lecture); Formal Theories of Political Analysis (lecture); Data Analysis and Public Policy (lecture); Causal Models (lecture); Introduction to Linear Models (lecture, seminar/workshop); Multi-level Analysis (seminar/workshop); Experimental Studies (seminar/workshop); Multivariate Dimensional Analysis (seminar/workshop).

These lectures and seminar/workshops form the core of the Training Programs' curriculum, and the only prerequisites for Track II courses are an elementary mathematics course (e.g., our own Elementary Mathematics for Social Scientists) and a solid introductory course in applied statistics. Participants who elect these seminar/workshops will have ample opportunity to analyze data.

Track III seminar/workshops fall into four categories, with functional characteristics which, while belonging to the curricular core of the Training Programs, in fact, are meaningful only to those participants who have taken Track II courses (in particular, Introduction to Linear Models) as prerequisites. They are:

Causal Models (seminar/workshop); Applied Multivariate Analysis (seminar/workshop); Discrete Multivariate Analysis (seminar/workshop); Time Series Analysis (seminar/workshop).

Second, are courses with content which is, in some sense, on the frontier of the development of social methodology. These courses are:

Exploratory Data Analysis (seminar/workshop); Quantitative Historical Analysis (seminar/workshop); Research Issues in Mass Communications.

Third, are courses which are substantive content-specific. They are:

Quantitative Analysis of Crime and Criminal Justice (seminar); Data Processing and Data Management in the Criminal Justice Field (workshop); Empirical Research Issues in Aging (seminar/workshop). Special funding is available to support participants in these three courses.

Finally, are those short workshops structured around the very practical objective of providing technical support for computing specialists and data librarians:

Management, Library Control and Use of Computer Readable Information (workshop); Database Management for Complex Social and Historical Data (workshop).

Admission to ICPSR Training Programs

Admission to the ICPSR Summer Training Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research is arranged through the individual Official Representatives at Consortium member institutions. Information about the Training Programs may also be obtained directly by writing to R. W. Hoyer, Director, ICPSR Training Programs, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.

COMPARATIVE RESEARCH Magazine

The Comparative Interdisciplinary Studies Section of the International Studies Association has announced the establishment of *Comparative Research.* The news magazine will report new developments in cross-national comparative research throughout the world. Items to be covered include: Summaries of major research projects and major research programs that have recently been completed; New projects currently in progress; Programs of institutes that are particularly active in comparative research; Abstracts of new books and of new articles; Recent and forthcoming conferences; Fellowship and grant programs of foundations; Research resources useful to comparativists; Educational resources for the training of comparativists; Special reports, such as recommendations of conferences; Letters from readers expressing opinions on methods and research results, suggesting new approaches, and so on.

The editors of the journal are William Glaser and Judith Thomas, Center for the Social Sciences, Columbia University, 420 118th Street, New York, New York 10027. Subscriptions to the magazine are $20 annually and should be made out to the University of Pittsburgh but sent to Editor Glaser at Columbia.

PI SIGMA ALPHA

Jack W. Peltason, President of the American Council on Education, Washington, D.C., became the 23rd president of Pi Sigma Alpha at the Biennial Convention held in New York, August 31, 1978. The nominating committee, consisting of Evron M. Kirkpatrick, George S. Blair, John D. Millett, Robert E. Martin, and Donald J. Herzberg, presented the slate of nominees for national office who were unanimously approved. Elected were: President Elect, William S. Livingston, University of Texas at Austin; new members of the Council: Richard Park, University of Michigan; Arthur Peterson, Ohio Wesleyan University; Lois B. Moreland, Spelman College. Renominated were Charles O. Jones, University of Pittsburgh, and C. Richard Hoffstetter, San Diego State University. Austin Ranney, George S. Blair, and Evron M. Kirkpatrick continue on the Council as the three most recent past presidents.

Three new chapters of the National Political Science Honor Society have also been installed: Pembroke State University, North Carolina, Theta Rho Chapter; Seton Hall University, New Jersey, Iota Delta Chapter; and Stephen F. Austin State University, Texas, Iota Epsilon Chapter.

FACULTY Exchange Center

The Faculty Exchange Center, a non-profit, faculty-administered program, helps to arrange college and university faculty exchanges within the United States and abroad, where the language of instruction is English.

After registration, a faculty member will receive gratis a list of the members in his discipline as it appears in the fall 1978 catalog. For more information write to: Faculty Exchange Center, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17604.

CROSS CULTURAL Studies Review

The College of Arts and Sciences at Grambling State University announces the publication of a new multi-professional, cross-national journal devoted to inter-cultural transaction flow and comparative research in the social sciences and humanities. The bi-annual is being sponsored in collaboration with the Gandhigram Rural University in India. The journal, the first issue of which will come out in the spring of 1979, is intended to be an open forum for all social scientists and humanists interested in global studies, international development and interdisciplinary research. Future issues will have special series and symposia on such themes as Modernization, Strategy of Change in the Third World, Global Studies in the U.S. Schools, Development and Underdevelopment and Opportunities for Research Abroad. One of the unique features of the new journal is an International Diary with notes and news reviews on cross-cultural study and research projects supported by various foundations and governmental agencies.

Manuscripts that deal with provocative themes in global studies or report on cross-cultural research as well as book reviews and notes on area studies and international education programs are welcome. All manuscripts, in duplicate, must be addressed to the Editor, International Review of Cross-Cultural Studies, Box AF, Grambling, Louisiana 71245.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA Institute of Government

The University of Southern California has established an Institute of Government and Politics. Its Director will be Larry L. Berg, Associate Professor of Political Science.

The first activity of the new institute is the establishment of a two-year program that includes such courses as Political Parties and Elections, Practicum in American Politics, State Government and Politics, Community Politics, Urban Problems and The Legislative Process.

Each course will involve exposure to appropriate literature and to public officials, and will draw five to eight guest speakers, most of them from the public sector.

Students in the two-year program will be required to spend at least one day each week with legislators at the state and federal levels, with municipal and county elected officials, judges, the District Attorney, Public Defender, political parties, political action groups, or with firms that manage political campaigns.

Opportunities to be involved directly in political campaigns for a variety of government offices will be abundant in the program.

A goal of the new institute is to develop a research program that has value to public officials in terms of public policy. Special attention will be given to research on the initiative process, in which Dr. Berg is a recognized authority. Students will be made familiar with computer use in order to conduct analyses of data on elections and campaign financing in the Political Science Research Laboratory.

The institute already has the nation's largest collection of data on financing judicial elections.

In addition to activities designed for the full-time undergraduate student, Berg plans an internship component for adults who may wish to acquire political skills, to receive additional professional training in activities like political campaigns in order to undertake new careers or simply to be better informed citizens.

The institute will host at least one conference each year at USC's Davidson Conference Center, dealing with an aspect of practical politics. The next is tentatively scheduled for fall, 1979.

The executive committee for the institute consists of Rosalind K. Loring of Los Angeles, Dean of the USC College of Continuing Education; John A. Schutz of Los Angeles, Dean of the Division of Social Science and Communication; John R. Schmidhauser of Inglewood, Chairman of the Department of Political Science; and Herbert Alexander, Director of the Citizens Research Foundation and a member of USC's faculty in political science.

The executive committee will be expanded, and an advisory committee comprised of public officials and political persons is being formed. For further information write to Dr. Larry Berg, Institute of Government and Politics, University of Southern California, University Park, Los Angeles, California 90007.

J. F. BERGIN Publisher Formed

J.F. Bergin Publishers, Inc. has been formed to specialize in noteworthy research monographs in the social and behavioral sciences. A wide range of books will be published focusing on original research monographs relevant to social policy and branching out to professional books as well as upper-level texts. The books,will be distributed through Halsted Press (Wiley) and Praeger Special Studies (Holt).

For inquiries: J.F. Bergin Publishers, Inc., 130 East 24th Street, New York, New York 10010, (212) 673-7972.

BRITISH Politics Group

The British Politics Group has announced it is naming its dissertation prize the Samuel H. Beer Dissertation Prize in honor of Professor Sam Beer, Eaton Professor of the Science of Government, Harvard University. The first recipient of the award is Donley Studlar of Centre College, Kentucky, for his dissertation, "The Impact of the Colored Immigration Issue upon British Electoral Politics, 1964-70."

New officers for the Group for this year are James Christoph, Indiana University, President; and Michael Baer, Leon Epstein, Anthony King and Graham Wooton, Council Members. For further information on the British Politics Group, write to Jorgen Rasmussen, Executive Secretary, 503 Ross Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011.

Institute for LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

The Northwestern Pennsylvania Institute for Latin American Studies was founded in 1972. Its overall goal has been to promote the study, research, and understanding of the culture and civilization of Latin America. To accomplish these objectives, a series of activities and publications have been undertaken. These include a series of TV programs, extensive lecture and film series on member campuses, the establishment of Pan American Week each spring with several activities sponsored throughout the area, and several social programs.

Recent publications have included *The State, Social Change and Economics Development: Latin America in the 1970s,* edited by Giles Wayland-Smith of Allegheny College, and *The Dominican Revolution Revisited,* by Jose A. Moreno of the University of Pittsburgh.

Members of the Institute have been drawn from Allegheny College, Alliance College, Behrend Campus of Pennsylvania State University, Edinboro State College, Gannon College, Mercyhurst College, Villa Maria College, and the Erie Diocese.

Membership in the Institute entitles one to receive all Institute publications as well as to participate fully in its activities. Annual fees are $6.00 for regular members, $2.00 for students and $15.00 for institutions. For memberships and other information write to: Dr. Miguel Sague, Treasurer, Spanish Department, Gannon College, Erie, Pennsylvania 16501.

STATISTICAL Publication

The Congressional Information Service, Inc. has announced publication of *Periodicals and Sources,* a new 20-page guide available without charge from CIS, P.O. Box 30056, Washington, D.C. 20014. Nearly 900 U.S. government statistical publications are identified in the publication.

THE URBAN EDGE Newsletter

Transaction Inc. has announced that *The Urban Edge,* a newsletter concerned with problems of an estimated one billion people now living in the rban areas of developing countries, will be distributed by the Transaction Periodicals Consortium, located at Rutgers University. TUE's objectives are: (1) to provide information to professionals and decision makers in urban development on delivery of basic services and job creation for the poor; (2) to offer the medium for a "network" whereby experiences can be shared; and (3) to focus on approaches that are replicable within the manpower and resource constraints of developing countries.

Published ten times a year by the Council for International Urban Liaison in Washington, D.C., and supported by the Urban Projects Department of The World Bank, *The Urban Edge* will deal with real rather than imaginary problems, making it a tool of great value to scholars and scientists in the academic world, as well as administrators and technicians servicing the needs of the growing urban populations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. TUE, translated into French and Spanish, will reach a readership of thousands of officials in developing countries. The editor is Herbert H. Werlin.

In the months ahead, *The Urban Edge* will deal with basic issues of Urban Project Management, Urban Immigration, Secondary Cities, Education and Training Programs, Urban Land Policies, Urban Planning, Low Cost Construction, Financing of Housing Projects, Squatter Upgrading Projects, and Urban Transport Projects.

Subscriptions to The Urban Edge are $20.00 annually or $37.00 for two years. Checks should be sent to the Council for International Urban Liaison, Transaction Periodicals Consortium, Rutgers-The State University, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903.

CARTER Political Scientists Appointments

Two more political scientists have been appointed to high positions in the Carter Administration. They are: Ralph Guzman of the University of California, Santa Cruz, as the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for South American Affairs, and Donald H. Haider of Northwestern University, as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Treasury for State and Local Finance.

POPULATION Policy Studies Directory

Michael E. Kraft of the University of Wisconsin, Green Bay, has prepared a Population Policy Studies Directory of Social Scientists interested in population policy studies. The Directory grew out of the effort to assemble a Symposium on population policy for the Policy Studies Journal in 1976-77. Copies are available without charge from the Center for Demography and Ecology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

INTELLIGENCE Study Center

A National Intelligence Study Center has been established in Washington, D.C. The non-profit educational organization will study the role and use of intelligence in our national life, historically and in the future. The President of the Center is Ray S. Cline; Martin G. Cramer is Executive Director. The Center has initiated several writing awards on the subject of intelligence in the U.S. national decision-making and security. For further information on the Center and its awards, write to the National Intelligence Study Center, P.O. Box 34682, Washington, D.C. 20034.

SOCIAL SCIENCE Quarterly
Special Issue

Social Science Quarterly announces a topical issue on Metropolitan Metamorphosis and Regional Changes: The Redistribution of People and Functions in the United States. Recent trends in the movement of people, social, political, and economic activities are challenging traditional concepts of city and suburb, and raising new issues in the study of urbanization, regionalism and related phenomena. Papers are invited from researchers interested in investigating the causes and consequences of these trends within, from and between agglomerations of the United States. A special issue of *SSQ* will be co-edited by sociologist David Sly, political scientist Thomas Dye, economist William Serow and geographer Wilbur Zelinsky. Papers will be accepted for review through November, 1979, and should be sent to Charles M. Bonjean, Editor, Social Science Quarterly, The University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712.

HEALTH POLITICS Journal
Special Issue

The *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law* is calling for papers for a special issue on the elderly. Scope of the issue is limited only to the broad range of topics appearing in the *Journal* in the past. Submitted papers—which the *Journal*'s editorial board will referee—must be received by September 1, 1979. Inquiries as well as submissions should be sent to special editor, Frederick R. Eisele, College of Human Development, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802.

The American Political Science Association

PERSONNEL SERVICE

The American Political Science Association's Personnel Service operates as a clearinghouse, bringing together political scientists seeking positions and prospective employers. Registration in the service is open to members of the Association and to Political Science Departments. Membership in the Service, which includes a subscription to the monthly Newsletter, is $8.00 per year. Membership in the Credential Referral Service of the Personnel Service is an additional $8.00.

NEWSLETTER

A Newsletter, listing openings for political scientists including teaching, administrative and research openings, is mailed monthly to all Personnel Service members. Positions are listed by institution with a brief description of each opening.

CREDENTIAL REFERRAL SERVICE

A file will be maintained at the Association office for all members of the Credential Referral Service. This file will include a resume, a dissertation abstract and/or a list of publications, and up to three letters of reference for each member. Referrals are made upon the request of a member or of an institution.

EMPLOYERS USING THE SERVICE

The Association's Council has adopted a policy that it is a professional obligation of all political science departments to list publicly all vacancies in the APSA Personnel Service Newsletter for which they are recruiting at the Instructor, Assistant and Associate Professor levels. In addition, the listing of openings at the Full Professor level is strongly encouraged. Employers who are not Departmental Services Program members are charged the following for each position: $25.00, first listing; $15.00, second listing; $10.00, third listing. Forms for listing openings in the Newsletter are available from the Personnel Service.

For further information concerning the Personnel Service, write to:

Director, Personnel Service
The American Political Science Association
1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

SETUPS*
are
Supplementary Empirical Teaching Units in Political Science
on

Topics taught in courses on American Politics, Comparative Politics and World Politics. SETUPS introduce students to data analysis and to using computers for political research.

Each SETUPS Includes a Monograph and a Dataset

- The monograph is a 5½" x 8½" paperback of approximately 100 pages with:
  1. A substantive essay on the topic.
  2. Analytical exercises.
  3. Instructions about how to do the exercises.
  4. Suggestions for further readings and exercises.
  5. A codebook for the dataset.
- The dataset is drawn from data collected for one or more recent research studies in political science.

TITLES
American Politics

SETUPS for courses in American Government, Political Behavior, Methodology, and Public Policy.

Voting Behavior: The 1976 Election, by Bruce D. Bowen, C. Anthony Broh, Charles L. Prysby. (Available November, 1978).

Political Socialization Across the Generations, by Paul Allen Beck, Jere W. Bruner, L. Douglas Dobson.

Political Participation, by F. Christopher Arterton, Harlan Hahn.

The Supreme Court in American Politics: Policy Through Law, by John Paul Ryan, C. Neal Tate.

U.S. Energy, Environment and Economic Problems: A Public Policy Simulation, by Barry Hughes.

Representation in the United States Congress: 1973, by Ray A. Geigle and Peter J. Hartjens.

The Dynamics of Political Budgeting: A Public Policy Simulation, by Marvin K. Hoffman.

The Fear of Crime, by Wesley G. Skogan and William R. Klecka.

Cross-National and World Politics

Comparative Voting Behavior, by Herbert B. Asher, Bradley Richardson.

Comparative Budgeting: Policy and Process, by John Creighton Campbell and John M. Echols.

The Arab-Israeli Conflict: A Decision-Making Game, by Karen Ann Feste.

Are Political Values Really Changing? by Charles Taylor.

Comparing Political Parties, by Robert Harmel with Kenneth Janda.

To Order SETUPS

Order the SETUPS monographs from the American Political Science Association through your bookstore. Ask your bookstore to include your name when they place the SETUPS order with APSA. When we confirm the bookstore order, we shall send you a data specification form if your school does not have the appropriate SETUPS dataset already.

SETUPS datasets are prepared and distributed by the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research. SETUPS data can be ordered for use with SPSS, OSIRIS or as card image.

Each SETUPS will cost $3.50. Lower prices are arranged for bulk orders.

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*SETUPS were developed originally by faculty in workshops supported by grants from the National Science Foundation to the American Political Science Association and hosted by the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research. New SETUPS are being written by social scientists working at their own institutions.

Support Available

NIMH Training Program in Medical Sociology The City University Graduate Center and Mount Sinai School of Medicine

Applications are being accepted for National Institute for Mental Health post-doctoral fellowships for 1979-1981. The post-doctoral fellowships in medical sociology and community medicine are funded by NIMH and carry a stipend of $10,000-13,000, depending upon experience. The fellowship period is two years.

Applications are welcomed from persons with a doctorate in sociology or a related social science discipline and will be expected to aspire to health-related research careers. The curriculum includes an advanced seminar in medical sociology; a research training workshop, participation in selected portions of the Mount Sinai-Department of Community Medicine curriculum, and supervised individual research in a health care setting.

Send curriculum vita and statement of interests to: Dr. Samuel W. Bloom, Director, Division of Behavioral Sciences, Department of Community Medicine, CUNY, Annenberg Building, Room 10-46, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, One Gustave L. Levy Place, New York, New York 10029.

University of Exeter, England Honorary Research Fellowships

The Department of Politics at the University of Exeter, Devon, England, is prepared to recommend to the University the appointment of Honorary Research Fellows. The fellowships are available for all or a part of the academic years 1979-80 or 1980-81. Junior or established political scientists may apply. No stipend attaches to the post, but the Department can offer the following facilities:

Office accommodation, normal secretarial assistance, computer and data processing facilities, university library. A secluded academic environment in one of the most scenic areas of England offers the opportunity for sustained research, study, and the preparation of material for publication. Exeter is less than three hours from London by train and there are flights direct to the continent.

No formal duties attach to the post, but Fellows will be expected to participate in the intellectual and social life of the department. Those interested should write to Dr. Robert E. Dowse, Department of Politics, Amory Building, University of Exeter, Rennes Drive, Exeter EX4 4RJ, Devon, England. A curriculum vitae should be enclosed.

Fulbright-Hays Awards in Political Science

For more than 30 years the Fulbright-Hays program has provided opportunities for university lecturing and advanced research abroad. In recent years about 500 U.S. government awards per year have been made to American scholars and other professionals—30-40 in political science. The program, directed by the International Communication Agency, also includes awards to scholars from abroad for lecturing and advanced research at U.S. institutions.

Announcement of opportunities available to American scholars for 1980-81 will be published in March 1979. The general composition of the program involving about 100 countries is expected to be similar to that of recent years. Registration for personal copies of the announcement is now open to U.S. citizens with university or college teaching experience. Forms are available from the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Suite 300, Eleven Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Among the 1978-79 grants, 39 awards in political science were made to American scholars for work in Asia and the Pacific (15), Europe (14), Latin America (5), Africa and the Middle East (5); 37 scholars from abroad will be in the U.S. from Europe (15), Asia and the Pacific (13), Latin America (3), Africa (3), and the Middle East (3). Grantee lists will be sent upon request. Nominations for 1979-80 awards are now being forwarded to the countries which programmed grants for announcement in the spring of 1978; most scholars receiving awards will be notified by February or March 1979.

NSF Brochure on Grants for Scientific Research

The National Science Foundation has published a brochure entitled "Grants for Scientific Research," which is available by writing to the Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550. The bro-

chure includes Guidelines for Preparation of Proposals; Proposal Processing and Evaluation; Grants for Other Purposes Connected with Research; and Grant Administration Highlights.

1979-80 Illinois Legislative Staff Internship Program

The Illinois Legislative Staff Internship Program, coordinated by the Illinois Studies Center of Sangamon State University of the Illinois Legislative Council, provides graduate students of promise an opportunity to pursue studies and research while observing and becoming acquainted with the operations of the Illinois General Assembly.

Interns combine academic study of legislative politics and policy analysis with active participation through assignments as analysts with leadership staffs and the Illinois Legislative Council.

The internship is offered to further educate students and is not intended as a job training program for legislative staff. However, former interns are now working in a variety of positions in public and private employment, including legislative staff positions.

Applicants must have completed work for a bachelor's degree prior to the starting date of the internship. They should have outstanding academic records during the junior and senior years or previous graduate or professional study.

Students from *all disciplines* will be considered. Recent interns include those with academic interests in political science, journalism, law, history, mathematics, philosophy, engineering, social work, sociology, secondary education, zoology, and several other fields. At least one internship assignment will go to a student with a science or engineering background.

In addition to academic qualifications, applicants are judged on their potential capacity for professional research and analysis of policy problems and for successful personal relationships in the legislative environment.

Selection is made by the Illinois Legislative Council through its Legislative Staff Internship Sponsoring Committee composed of the council chairman, Speaker of the House, President of the Senate, the minority leaders of both the House and Senate, and one representative from each of the cooperating universities.

The interns are assigned to legislative leadership staffs and the Legislative Council. They are subject to supervision by the legislative officer to whom they are assigned and by the coordinator of the internship program.

Interns are enrolled at Sangamon State University during the internship year. They are required to satisfactorily complete a graduate seminar related to the experience of the internship assignment. Credit for this seminar is accepted by the cooperating universities in appropriate graduate programs.

The content of the seminar deals with legislative politics, public policy analysis, and methods of legislative research. Interns prepare seminar papers on substantive topics, present bill analyses reflecting policy analysis techniques, and engage in major research projects as part of the seminar requirements.

Interns may also register for additional graduate courses at Sangamon State University leading to the M.A. degree in Political Studies or Public Administration.

Interns will be appointed for a 9½-month nonrenewable term that begins October 1, 1979. A monthly fellowship stipend of $700 will be paid for the duration of the internship.

Appointments will be announced in early April, 1979.

For information and applications contact: Coordinator, Illinois Legislative Staff Internship Program, Sangamon State University, Springfield, Illinois 62708, (217) 786-6574.

The Mary Ingraham Bunting Institute of Radcliffe College Independent Educational Studies Project

The Mary Ingraham Bunting Institute of Radcliffe College announces an Independent Educational Studies Project which is designed to assist well-qualified faculty members from colleges and universities to participate in educational research at Radcliffe. The Bunting Institute welcomes applications for 1979-80 from postdoctoral scholars who are affiliated with colleges and universities where teaching is the primary institutional mission.

The project will support monographic studies on educational research topics grounded in humanities and social science disciplines underlying the study of education. The Institute anticipates that studies selected for support will focus on major contemporary issues in the principal educational research fields, including the sociology of education, the history of education, educational psychology, and educational policy. Among the many possible research topics within these fields, priority will be given to investigations reflecting women's and minorities' perspectives and issues.

Founded in 1960 during the presidency of Mary Ingraham Bunting, the Bunting Institute (formerly the Institute for Independent Study) was renamed in her honor at the recent Radcliffe College Centennial Convocation. Throughout its history the Bunting Institute has sponsored scholarly work by and about women. Each year the Institute appoints 35 fellows and research associates to its programs. Educational research scholars will enjoy the same privileges as other fellows and research associates at the Bunting Institute.

Funded by the National Institute of Education, the project will provide educational research scholars with full-time appointments at Rad-

cliffe for one year, beginning July 1, 1979. Scholars will be selected from a national applicant pool by an interdisciplinary committee of educational researchers. The criteria for selecting educational research scholars will be (1) the promise of the proposed study to make a significant contribution to educational research, (2) the methodological quality of the research proposal, (3) the probability that a publishable manuscript can be completed by the end of the appointment, and (4) the potential of the applicant to undertake creative and continuing educational research. Each educational research scholar will have an assigned consultant with special expertise in the field of the study who will serve as a mentor to the scholar throughout her/his Radcliffe appointment.

Applicants to the Independent Educational Studies Project may apply as Institute Fellows or as Research Associates of the Institute. Men or women may apply as Research Associates of the Institute to undertake educational research studies on issues pertaining to women. Women who wish to pursue educational research on any topic may apply as Institute Fellows. To ensure not only that the concerns of women and minorities receive attention through this project but also that their contributions and perspectives are directly included, the Institute will ensure that a significant proportion of the educational research scholars will be minority persons and women.

During the tenure of a Radcliffe appointment, an educational research scholar will be expected to complete a publishable study on the topic for which the appointment was made. Educational research scholars are required to be in residence in greater Boston during their Radcliffe appointments. Each will receive a $15,000 stipend and $3,000 for research expenses. In addition, each educational research scholar will have office space, auditing privileges, access to Harvard University and Radcliffe College libraries and other facilities, and the opportunity of participating in an interdisciplinary community of scholars and artists.

The deadline for 1979-80 has passed, but political scientists may wish to inquire for 1980-81 Fellowships. Inquiries and requests for application forms should be made to: Independent Educational Studies Project, The Bunting Institute, Radcliffe College, 3 James Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, (617) 495-8214.

AAAS Mass Media Science Fellows Program

The American Association for the Advancement of Science invites outstanding natural and social science students, preferably those at the graduate level, to apply for the 1979 Mass Media Science Fellows Program.

Fellows will work as reporters, researchers, and production assistants for ten weeks during the summer at radio stations, television stations, newspapers, and magazines throughout the U.S. Fellows will have the opportunity to participate in the news-making process, to increase their understanding of editorial decision making and information dissemination, and to develop skill in conveying to the public a better understanding and appreciation of science and technology. Stipends and travel allowances are paid by AAAS. Deadline for receipt of applications is March 10, 1979.

For further information and an application, write: Lyn Chambers, Project Director, Mass Media Science Fellows Program, AAAS, 8th Floor, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Carnegie-Mellon Post-Doctoral Training Program Quantitative Methods in Criminal Justice

The School of Urban and Public Affairs at Carnegie-Mellon University, with the support of a training grant from the Center for Studies in Crime and Delinquency of the National Institute of Mental Health, is offering a unique post-doctoral program in Quantitative Methods in Criminal Justice. This program is intended to bring together specialists in disciplines related to the problems of crime and criminal justice (e.g., criminology, sociology, political science, social psychology or criminal justice) with persons whose principal training is in methodology (e.g., statistics, operations research, management science, econometrics).

The participants in the program will engage in three principal activities:

Intensive involvement in an active empirical research program, with access to a number of fundamental datasets that are now available.

Participation in a joint seminar focusing on research approaches to the phenomena involved in criminal justice and to examination of the relevant policy issues.

Study in relevant methodological techniques of econometrics, statistics, stochastic processes, and computer simulation, as needed.

All participants are expected to produce several publishable papers as a result of their participation in the program. Typical subjects of interest could include the following: Models for planning for the criminal justice system; adaptive effects within the criminal justice system; analysis of judicial sentencing decisions; analysis of the development and evolution of criminal careers; analysis of the phenomena involved in recidivism; methodology for evaluation of crime control techniques, estimation of deterrent effects of criminal sanctions, models of the incapacitative effects of imprisonment.

In addition to a stipend, all training costs and research resources are provided by the training grant. A limited number of pre-doctoral fellowships are also available to individuals who have already completed at least two years of graduate study.

Participation in the program can begin in July, 1979. Applications should be submitted as early as possible before that date.

For further information, and for application forms, please write to: Professor Alfred Blumstein, School of Urban and Public Affairs, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213.

The Presidential Management Intern Program Brochure

A brochure providing extensive information on the Presidential Management Intern Program is available by writing to the Office of Presidential Management Internships, Bureau of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs, U.S. Civil Service Commission, 1900 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20415.

"The purpose of the program . . . is to attract to Federal service men and women of exceptional management potential who have received special training in planning and managing public programs and policies."

The Program represents an innovative approach to meet the government's need for competent administrators, a need that continues to grow as the responsibilities of government become more complex and specialized. The Program will give the federal government the opportunity to attract top public management talent. Interns will represent the highest caliber students of their schools, and will be expected to possess a personal commitment to excellence, strong leadership qualities, exceptional ability evidenced by outstanding achievements, and a demonstrated interest in a public service management career.

The Presidential Management Intern Program provides a special means of entry into the federal service for recipients of graduate degrees in general management with a public sector focus. Each year, 250 interns will receive two-year appointments to developmental positions throughout the executive branch of the federal government. These internships differ from most entry-level positions in their emphasis on career development. Through rotational assignments, on-the-job training, seminars, discussion groups, career counseling, and other activities, interns will be exposed to a variety of management areas and issues. At the successful completion of the two-year term, these interns will be eligible for conversion to career or career conditional civil service appointments without further competition. The internship, therefore, provides a channel through which an individual may apply the knowledge acquired from graduate study, while at the same time enhancing those skills and abilities necessary for a successful management career.

The Presidential Management Intern Program is specifically designed to be the starting point for individuals wishing to pursue a career in public management. Thus, its primary focus is on individuals with a masters degree in public management who have had limited or no managerial experience.

The Presidential Management Intern Program is a major step in recognizing the value of a public management education and in developing young men and women for future management careers.

The HEW Fellows Program

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has published a brochure on its Fellows Program. While the deadline for the 1979-80 program has passed, political scientists may wish to secure information on the program for future years. The program was established in 1970 and provides an opportunity for 20 individuals to serve for 12 months in key roles with major officials in HEW. Fellows are compensated in the GS11-15 range. For a copy of the program brochure, write to: Director, HEW Fellows Program, 330 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20201, or call (202) 245-6087.

1979-80 Tocqueville Grant Program

The French-American Foundation is offering one to three research fellowships for doctoral candidates in the social sciences who are preparing dissertations on 19th and 20th century France. Candidates should have completed their general examinations.

Each grant of $8,000 is for support of one year's full-time doctoral research in France.

Applications must be filed by February 15, 1979 and should include: a completed application form, a graduate transcript, a concise description of the candidate's thesis, and two letters of recommendation from individuals familiar with the thesis, including one from the thesis advisor.

Final selections will be announced on April 2, 1979.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from: Ms. Cunthia Kass, The French-American Foundation, 680 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10021, (212) 734-7344.

Summer Humanities Seminars for Public Administrators in 1979

The National Endowment for the Humanities plans to support nine humanities seminars for public administrators in 1979. The seminars, which meet during the summer at selected colleges and universities, will bring public ad-

ministrators together for a month of full-time study under the direction of distinguished political scientists, historians, philosophers, and other scholars. The program's purpose is to advance public understanding and use of the humanities as a resource for helping to clarify American values and goals by giving men and women with practical responsibilities the opportunity to stand back from their work and explore its humanistic dimensions. Seminar topics cover a wide range of public policy and other questions which underlie present-day concerns about the quality of life at a time of challenge to many of our society's traditional values.

Four seminars are open to full-time administrators, both appointed and elected, working at the local, state, and federal levels of government and in quasi-public organizations. They deal with such topics as public policy and the American political economy, contemporary demands on our governmental institutions, and constitutional ideals and modern governmental practices. Five other seminars are intended for members of various professions, including public administration. These will deal with value conflict in western society, the economic and cultural effects of our market economy, the cultural foundations of U.S.-Asian relations, individualism in American society, and the influence of contemporary religious movements.

From 12 to 15 persons will attend each seminar tuition-free, receiving a stipend of up to $1,200 to cover expenses, plus reimbursement for travel. The application deadline is April 16, 1979. For applications and further information write: Professions Program, Division of Fellowships, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C. 20506.

Rutgers University Fellowships

The Rutgers Department of Political Science announces the availability of special New Jersey State Fellowships. The awards provide $5,000 a year, plus full tuition, for each of three years, leading to the Ph.D. degree. Two winners will be selected annually, from applicants throughout the nation. Applications can be obtained from the Graduate Admissions Office, 542 George Street, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903. The applicant should also write directly to the Graduate Department of Political Science, Dr. Gerald M. Pomper, A348 Lucy Stone Hall, L.C., Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903, and enclose a writing and research sample (such as a term paper).

1979-80 Postdoctoral Fellowships for Research in Spain

Under the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the United States of America and Spain, funds are available for 12 postdoctoral fellowships for research in Spain during the academic year 1979-80. The U.S.-Spanish Joint Committee for Educational and Cultural Affairs, which has been established to administer scholarly exchanges under the agreement, has asked the Council to receive applications for the fellowships.

For further information and application forms, write to the Council for International Exchange of Scolars, Suite 300, Eleven Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

German Marshall Fund Short-Term Awards for U.S. European Travel

The German Marshall Fund of the United States has announced a new program of short-term transatlantic travel grants.

The aim is to foster an intensified exchange of ideas between European and American research scholars on the one hand, and professionals and public officials on the other. Awards will be given chiefly to enable professionals and public officials to participate in conferences organized by universities and research institutes; and to enable scholars to participate in meetings and conferences sponsored by governmental and professional organizations. For purposes of this announcement "participation" means either presentation of a paper at a formal conference session or a scheduled role as discussant in a workshop, panel or roundtable.

For further information and application procedures, write to The German Marshall Fund of the United States, 11 Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Postdoctoral Training in Mental Health Policy

Applications are invited for five postdoctoral fellowships available to persons interested in preparing themselves for positions in mental health policy analysis and program planning. Applicants should hold doctorates in relevant disciplines including anthropology, economics, education, law, management, pediatrics, political science, psychiatry, psychology, and sociology. The program involves one year of study beginning July 1, 1979, and includes a field placement. Stipends range from $10,000 to $14,000. Application deadline is March 30, 1979. Notification of awards will be made by May 1, 1979. Applicants should supply complete biographical information, a statement detailing interests in policy analysis and future career plans, and the names of at least six references. Applications should be addressed to: Mental Health Policy Program, Vanderbilt Institute for Public Policy Studies, Box 1516, Station B, Nashville, Tennessee 37235.

Announcement of Awards

National Endowment for the Humanities Research Awards

Five political scientists have been awarded a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to initiate systematic studies of presidential rhetoric. Joseph Bessette, James Ceaser, Carnes Lord, Glen Thurow, and Jeffrey Tulis will all conduct their research at the White Burkett Miller Center of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia, beginning January 1, 1979. The Miller Center is co-sponsoring the project as part of its "Program on the Presidency."

1978-79 Visiting Fulbright Lectures and Researchers

Thirty-eight visiting Fulbright scholars in the area of political science and public administration are in the United States during 1978-79. Visiting scholars may be invited directly to participate in professional conferences or to give occasional lectures or seminars as their programs permit. A Council for International Exchange of Scholars staff person, Mrs. Mary Ernst, (202) 833-4979, will help those interested in identifying visiting scholars appropriate for special activities. The scholars, their countries, and institutions visiting are:

Maria Luisa Alaimo, Italy, University of Vermont.

Leopoldo Allub, Argentina, Indiana University of Pennsylvania.

Rolf Arcan, Germany, Harvard University.

Abdul Malik Auda, Egypt, SUNY at Stony Brook.

Daniel C. Badache, France, University of Tennessee.

Ambrosio Rayray Blanco, Philippines, University of Wisconsin.

Marcelo Jose Cavarozzi, Argentina, Yale University.

Radha Raman Chakrabarti, India, University of Washington.

Roberto D'Alimonte, Italy, Harvard University.

Alan F. Davies, Australia, CUNY, New York.

Jonah Isawa, Elaigwu, Nigeria, Transylvania University.

Elena Florea, Romania, University of Chicago.

Mikio Higa, Japan, University of Arizona.

Edmund Simon A. Ions, United Kingdom, Harvard University.

Liasu A. Jinadu, Nigeria, Indiana University.

Fuji Kamiya, Japan, Columbia University.

Jun-ichi Kawata, Japan, University of Wisconsin.

Hiroshi Kimura, Japan, George Washington University.

Satish Kumar, India, Johna Hopkins.

Jean-Claude, France, Yale University.

Tong Hui Lee, Korea, Princeton University.

Geir Lundestad, Norway, Harvard University.

Pairadeau A. A. Mars, Guyana, University of California, Berkeley.

John Scott McClelland, United Kingdom, California University, Sacramento.

Jonathan Mendilow, Israel, Yale University.

Yves Meny, France, Cornell University.

Mvuluya Mulambu, Zaire, George Washington University.

Ram Chandra Pradhan, India, Georgetown University.

P. Sarojini Reddy, India, U.S. Supreme Court.

Heidi Riedel, Germany, Harvard University.

K. R. Singh, India, Johns Hopkins University.

Kamol Somvichian, Thailand, Swarthmore College.

Ramaswamy Srinivasan, India, University of Chicago.

(Sven) Krister Stahlberg, Finland, University of California, Berkeley.

Marie-France Toinet, France, University of Iowa.

Yaacoy Vertzberger, Israel, Stanford University.

Harald Wiese, Germany, Harvard University.

Graham Keith Wilson, United Kingdom, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Social Science Education Consortium Grant

The Social Science Education Consortium of Boulder, Colorado, has received a major grant from the National Science Foundation to survey the priorities, practices, and needs in social studies/social science education. Total funding for the two-year study, which began in October, 1978, is $227,657. Irving Morrissett, executive director of the SSEC, will serve as project director.

According to Douglas P. Superka, associate director of the project, during the past two decades social studies/social science education "has experienced a tremendous wave of curriculum innovation and been bombarded by a bewildering array of educational movements"—among them, career education, moral develop-

ment, ethnic studies, and law-related education. The goal of the project, Superka explains, is to resolve the resulting "sense of uneasiness and confusion about what the social studies is and what it should be" that is reported by educators at all levels.

Social science educators from all over the country have been recruited to work on various aspects of the project, which will analyze and synthesize information from existing research studies and data bases. The reports produced by the project are expected to provide educational planners and practitioners with insights into the needs of social studies/social science education and general guidelines for curriculum planning and development.

Similar efforts have been funded by the NSF for natural science education and mathematics education.

The Social Science Education Consortium was founded in 1963 to improve social studies instruction in grades K-12. Several other projects are now being conducted by the SSEC, among them Adoption Builds Families (development of curriculum units for teaching about adoption in social studies and family development courses), MAVIS (Materials Adaptations for Visually Impaired Students in the Social Studies), and QUESST (Quantitative Understanding to Enhance Social Studies Teaching). The SSEC facilities are located at 855 Broadway, Boulder, Colorado 80302.

NSF Public Service Science Residence Awards

Two political scientists have been awarded National Science Foundation Public Service Science Residence Awards. Public Service Science Residencies are intended to allow working scientists and engineers to undertake up to a year's activities in association with organizations of citizens in need of their expertise. The 1979 awardees in political science and their projects are:

Daniel Goldrich, Whiteaker Community Council, Eugene, Oregon, to develop educational outreach projects to assist a low-income community in dealing with problems related to housing, economic development, energy and resources, and the elderly.

Clair W. Matz, Jr., Detroit Conference of the United Methodist Church, Detroit, Michigan, to develop educational materials about world hunger that will enable churches and the general public to evaluate policies intended to deal with the problem.

Woodrow Wilson Center Fellows

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars of the Smithsonian Institution has had the following political scientists as Fellows in 1977-78 and 1978-79.

1977-78

Earl Black, Associate Professor of Government and International Studies, University of South Carolina, Columbia. Change and continuity in Southern electoral politics. (August 1977-July 1978).

Ingemar Dorfer, Sweden, Assistant Professor of Government, Uppsala University. The arms deal of the century: Sale of the F-16 to Belgium, Denmark, Holland, and Norway. (January 1978-June 1978). (ISSP)

Edwin M. Epstein, Professor and Associate Dean, School of Business Administration, University of California, Berkeley. Role of business corporations and labor unions in the American electoral process: The impact of public regulation. (August 1977-July 1978).

Norton Long, Professor of Political Science and Director of the Center of Community and Metropolitan Studies, University of Missouri, St. Louis. Conceptualizing the city as a local political economy. (August 1977-July 1978).

Gregory J. Massell, Professor of Political Science, Hunter College, CUNY. Communist strategies of social engineering and modernization in Soviet Central Asia, 1930-1970. (August 1977-July 1978).

1978-79

Erik A. Allardt, Finland, Research Professor, University of Helsinki. Ethnic identity and its political implications. (October 1978-May 1979).

Alexander Dallin, Professor of History and Political Science, Stanford University. Domestic determinants of Russian foreign policy. (September 1978-February 1979).

Jeff Fishel, Associate Professor of Political Science, Indiana University. Presidential elections and presidential agendas: Kennedy to Carter. (June 1978-May 1979).

David J. Holloway, United Kingdom, Lecturer, Department of Politics, University of Edinburgh. Soviet nuclear weapons policy 1945-1960. (September 1978-August 1979).

Gianfranco Pasquino, Italy, Professor of Political Science, University of Bologna. Recruitment policies and organizational strategies of leftist parties in southern Europe. (October 1978-June 1979).

Paulo Sergio Pinheiro, Brazil, Associate Professor of Political Science, Universidade Estadual de Campinas, and Co-Director, Centro de Estudos de Cultura Contemporanea. Brazilian working class and industrial relations before 1945. (January 1978-December 1978) (LA).

Robert D. Putnam, Professor of Political Science, University of Michigan. The birth and development of representative political institutions: The case of regional government in Italy. (January 1979-June 1979).

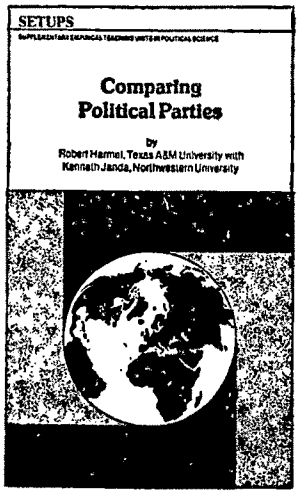
Walter Rosenbaum, Professor of Political Science, University of Florida. The impact of

public involvement programs upon the role of scientific and technical advisors in federal environmental programs. (September 1978-May 1979).

Herbert J. Spiro, Political Scientist, Former Ambassador to Cameroon. Governmental replication: a study of its vertical and horizontal dimensions. (February 1978-November 1978).

A New SETUPS

Available Fall, 1978



COMPARING POLITICAL PARTIES

The text and exercises of this SETUPS deal with the development and functions of parties, internal party cohesion, party ideology, party structure, and party "success." Students learn how to prepare and analyze cross-tabulation tables on major propositions from the literature on political parties.

Exercises are based largely on data originally collected by the International Comparative Political Parties Project at Northwestern University. The sample is holonational, covering 147 parties in 53 countries (including the United States, Britain, Canada, and five countries drawn randomly from each of the 10 major geo-cultural regions of the world).

Comparing Political Parties is designed for undergraduate comparative parties courses and can be used also in courses on American parties and on comparative politics.

To order *Comparing Political Parties* have your bookstore contact:

SETUPS: Cross-National and World Politics
American Political Science Association
1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Past Conferences

1978 Indiana Political Science Association Meeting

The annual meeting of the Indiana Political Science Association was held on April 28, 1978, at Ball State University. The program of the meeting follows:

Panel:
Policy Evaluation at the Local Level

Chairperson: Roger G. Hollands, Ball State University.

Papers: "Common Dimensions of Evaluation Research," by Rex Hume, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University, Bloomington.

"Evaluation of a Demonstration Housing Program," by Quentin Davis, Indiana State University.

"Assessment of the Impact of a CETA Program," by Jean Larvo, Purdue University.

Panel:
American Elections: Changing Patterns

Chairperson: Fred Meyer, Ball State University.

Papers: "Voter Participation: Electoral Rules and Voting Behavior," by Carleton W. Sterling, University of Notre Dame.

"The Significance of Image-Making in Contemporary Politics," by Robert Schmuhl, Coordinator, Citizen and the News Project, Poynter Center, Indiana University.

"Campaign Rhetoric: Implications," by Michael Krukones, Ball State University.

"Electioneering from the Perspective of the Political Scientist," by Robert T. Perry, Ball State University.

Lunch

Introduction: Teh-Kuang Chang, Ball State University.

Speaker: David Caputo, Purdue University, "The Carter Administration and New Federalism: A Reversal?"

Roundtable: National Defense Policy: Priorities and Problems for the 80's

Moderator: Dorothy Rudoni, Ball State University.

Participants: Robert Puckett, Indiana State University, Terre Haute.

Sandra Powell Anderson, Purdue University.

Charles Barber, Indiana State University, Evansville.

Thomas Sargent, Ball State University.

Panel:
The Burger Court and Civil Liberties

Chairperson: Ralph Baker, Ball State University.

Papers: "The Burger Court and the Rights of Women," by Attorney Mary Beth Ramey, Chairperson, Advisory Committee on Sex Discrimination, Indiana Civil Rights Commission.

"The Burger Court and Prisoners' Rights," by Ralph Baker, Ball State University.

"The Burger Court and Privacy," by Rev. Raymond Cour, C.S.C., University of Notre Dame.

"Obscenity: Two Courts' Unsuccessful Attempts to Define it," by Byron Daynes, DePaux University.

Workshop: Audio-Visual Techniques for Political Science Teaching

Coordinator: Dean Myers, Indiana State University, Terre Haute.

Commentator: Paul Hamori, Ball State University.

1978 West Virginia Political Science Association

The 1978 West Virginia Political Science Association meeting was held September 22 and 23 at Parkersburg Community College. The Program Chairperson was George A. Condon of Shepard College. The program was as follows:

SEPTEMBER 22

Panel:
Human Rights in the Soviet Union and Detente with the United States

Chairman-Discussant: Michael Strada, West Liberty.

Paper: "Loyalty of National Minorities in the Soviet Union," Nancy Stetton, Davis and Elkins.

Discussants: James Bruce, Marshall; David Lynch, Salem; Slphia Peterson, West Virginia University; Kenneth Yount, Alderson-Broaddus.

Roundtable on Judicial Independence: The West Virginia Judiciary's Relationships with the Legislature and with the Department of Corrections

Chairman-Discussant: Richard Rosswurm, Marshall.

Discussants: Frederic George, Attorney General's Office; Perry Pauley, Legislative Services; William Rogers, Probation Office, Sixth Circuit Court.

Workshop on Energy and the Environment

Convenor: Michael Fulda, Fairmont.

A demonstration of the Energy-Environment Simulator.

Business Meeting

Clair Matz, Presiding.

Banquet

Presentation of Claude J. Davis Award.

Guest Speaker: Chadwick F. Alger, "Local Communities in the Future Global Order."

SEPTEMBER 23

Roundtable on U.S. Policy in Asia: Changing Perspectives

Chairman-Discussant: Hang Yul Rhee, Korea.

Discussants: Eun Ho Lee, Bluefield State (China); Yu-San Wang, Fairmont State (Japan).

Presentation of the Paper Winning the Claude J. Davis Award

Chairman-Discussant: Paul Susen, Morris Harvey.

Paper: "A Solution to the Welfare Mess: The Better Jobs and Income Act," Winifred Bucy Underwood, Morris Harvey.

Roundtable on State Executive Branch Reorganization: The West Virginia Department of Corrections

Chairman-Discussant: W. Joseph McCoy, Department of Corrections.

Discussants: Stephen Cupps, College of Graduate Studies; Richard Mohn, Industrial School for Boys; Larry Starcher, Seventeenth Circuit Court; James Wells, Department of Corrections; William Whyte, Huttonsville Correctional Center.

Tufts University National Conference on Citizen Participation

On September 28-October 1 the Lincoln Filene Center of Tufts University sponsored a National Conference on Citizen Participation in Washington, D.C. As part of the conference, 41 workshops were conducted, at which time workshop leaders presented short, introductory papers.

Citizen Participation and Under-Represented and Minority Persons

Carl Johnson, Executive Director, National Council on Citizen Participation.

Jo Ann Ross, Director of the Office of Internships, University of Massachusetts, Boston.

Citizen Participation and the Changing Role of Women

Carole Greenwald, The Radcliffe Institute.

Citizen Participation, The Rise of Special Interest Politics, and the Future of Political Parties

Norman Nie, University of Chicago.

Citizen Participation in the Budgetary Process

Howard Hallman, President, Center for Governmental Studies.

The Question of Elitism in Regard to Citizen Participation

Walter Rosenbaum, University of Florida.

International Models of Citizen Participation

Dorothy Nelkin, Cornell University.

Citizen Participation in Scientific and Technological Decision-Making

Sheldon Krimsky, Tufts University.

Robert Lamson, National Science Foundation.

The Importance of Volunteer Activity as a Form of Citizen Participation

Harriet Naylor, Director, Volunteer Development, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The Financing of Government Mandated Citizen Participation

Mark Goldberg, Project Management Staff, President's Reorganization Program.

Citizen Participation and Anticipatory Democracy

Clement Bezold, Director, Institute for Alternative Futures.

Relating Citizen Participation to Stages of Policymaking

Shelly Weinstein, Associate Director, Office of Public Liaison, White House.

Citizen Participation and the Future of the Public Interest Movement

Jeff Berry, Tufts University.

Supportive Systems to Assist Citizen Interest Groups

Norward Roussel, Mott Foundation, Flint, Michigan.

Potential Uses for a Citizen Participation (Research) Observation Network

Jon Van Til, Rutgers University.

Citizen Participation and Neighborhood Development

Janice Perlman, University of California, Berkeley.

The Relevance of the Social Sciences to Citizen Participation

Seymour S. Bellin, Department of Sociology, Tufts University.

Creating Organizational Climates for Citizen Participation

James Creighton, Citizen Participation Consultant.

Citizen Participation and Rural Development

Donald Voth, University of Arkansas.

Educating Youth for Citizen Participation

Fred Newmann, University of Wisconsin.

Purposes and Limits of Citizen Participation

Norman Wengert, Colorado State University.

Alternatives for Increasing Voter Participation

Steven Brams, New York University.

Evaluating Citizen Participation

Nelson Rosenbaum, The Urban Institute.

The Role of Citizens in Monitoring Government Programs

Pablo Eisenberg, Director, Center for Community Change.

Citizen Participation and the Print Media

Neal Peirce, The National Journal.

Planning Strategies for Citizen Participation

Judith Rosener, Graduate School of Administration, University of California, Irvine.

The Ombudsman: A Resource for Citizen Participation

Bernard Frank, Chairman, Ombudsman Committee, International Bar Association.

Survey Techniques as a Citizen Participation Method

Lester Milbrath, State University of New York, Buffalo.

The Courts as an Instrument of Citizen Participation

David Sive, Esq., Weiner, Neuburger & Sive.

Goals Programs as a Citizen Participation Strategy

Brygthe Godbold.

Rules and Regulations for Mandated Citizen Participation: Issues and Alternatives

Tony Staed, Director, Inform and Involve Program, U.S. Forest Service.

Alternative Uses of Electronic Media for Citizen Participation

Jean Rice, National Federation of Local Cable Programmers.

Citizen Committees: Their Uses, Abuses, and Potential as a Means of Citizen Participation

Lawrence Suskind, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Training of Government Officials for Citizen Participation

Jerry Delli Prescoli, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Improving Public Hearings for More Meaningful Citizen Participation

Barry Checkoway, University of Illinois.

Initiative Referenda as a Means of Citizen Participation

John Forrester, National Director, Initiative America.

Involving Citizens in the Legislative Process

Christos Spirou, Minority Leader, New Hampshire House of Representatives.

Training Citizens for Public Participation

Richard Clark and Jose Olivares, Minority Legislative Education Program; and Ed Schwartz, President, Institute for the Study of Civic Values.

Building Neighborhood Coalitions for Citizen Participation

Hans Spiegel, Hunter College.

Citizen Involvement in Collective Bargaining for Public Employees

Don Davies, Director, Institute for Responsive Education.

Participation Through Hot-Lines and Citizen Advocates

Drew Hyman, Pennsylvania State University.

Organizing for Citizen Action

Wade Rathke, Director, A.C.O.R.N., New Orleans.

International Conference on Innovations and the Public Services Sector

On June 13-16, 1978, the Wissenschaftszentrum in Berlin sponsored an international conference on Innovations and the Public Services Sector. Organizing the program on health policy and services delivery and serving as conference director was Christa Altenstetter, Berlin, and City University of New York, Participants came from France, Italy, England, Sweden, Finland, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States.

The purpose of the conference was to provide a forum for European and American social scientists to discuss the causes for and effects of major policy innovations that were on the agenda of governments over the last few years to change the existing health care system. Organizational and policy innovations in the areas of medical technology, bio-medical research and services delivery were discussed as well as self-responsibility and self-care movements.

For further information write Dr. Christa Altenstetter, Research Fellow and Associate Professor, International Institute of Management, Platz der Luftbrucke 1-3, Berlin D-1000 42 West Germany.

National Capital Area Political Science Association Fall Conference

The National Capital Area Political Science Association held its Fall Conference on November 4 at the Pentagon. The program included a tour of the Pentagon and sessions with political scientists Harold W. Chase, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs, and Richard H. Trice, Assistant to the Director for Policy Plans and National Security Council Affairs, International Security Affairs, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Department of Defense.

Joint Missouri-Kansas Political Science Association Meeting

A joint meeting of the Missouri and Kansas Political Science Associations was held on October 27-28 at the Harry S. Truman Library and the Kansas City Hilton Plaza Inn. The Program Committee was composed of David Leuthold, University of Missouri, Columbia; Stephen Chen, Lincoln University; Neil George, Webster College; John Hane, Central Missouri State University; and Elmer Williams, Pittsburgh State University. The program included:

OCTOBER 27

1:00-1:05 p.m. Welcome, Benedict K. Zobrist, Director, Truman Library.

1:05-1:35 p.m. "For All the People." Film about Harry Truman, the Truman Administration and the Truman Library.

1:35-2:30 p.m. Panel on the Use of Presidential Libraries by Political Scientists.

Chairman: Richard Watson, University of Missouri, Columbia.

Papers: "Our Part Time Chief of State," Merlin Gustafson, Kansas State University. "Presidential Relations with the Solicitor-General of the United States: The Political Scientist at Presidential Libraries," Steven Puro, St. Louis University.

2:30-3:00 p.m. Panel Discussion on the Truman Library.

"The Truman Library: An Introduction," by George Curtis, Assistant Director, The Truman Library; J. R. Fuchs, Chief, Oral History Project; Philip D. Lagerquist, Chief Archivist, The Truman Library.

3:00-3:30 p.m. Tours of the Truman Library research areas, including stacks areas, audio-visual archives and museum storage room, designed to acquaint scholars with resources available and procedures for using them.

3:30-4:30 p.m. Panel on Eisenhower Library and Eisenhower Period.

Chairman: Earl Nehring, University of Kansas.

Papers: "Party Politics in the Eisenhower Administration," Rod Soubers, The Eisenhower Library.

"International Relations in the Eisenhower Administration," David Haight, The Eisenhower Library.

4:30-5:00 p.m. "A Place in History." Film biography of Dwight D. Eisenhower and a description of the Eisenhower Library narrated by Lorne Green.

7:30 p.m. Banquet, Hilton Plaza Inn, Embassy Room. Guest Speaker, James Spainhower, State Treasurer of Missouri, on "Proposition 13: A Lucky Number?"

OCTOBER 28

International Relations

Chairman: Stephen Chen, Lincoln University.

Papers: "War Probabilities Between Major Powers," F. S. Pearson, University of Missouri, St. Louis.

"Political Culture and Foreign Policy," L. J. Adams, Central Missouri State University.

"The Validity of Balance of Power Doctrine for International Relations," Thomas Israel, Southeast Missouri State University.

"The Quebec Separatist Movement," D. E. Ripple, Western Missouri State College.

Discussants: Kenneth Johnson, University of Missouri, St. Louis; Berndt G. Angman, Northwest Missouri State University.

Public Policy

Chairman: Neil George, Webster College.

Papers: "Public Policy Analysis: A National Focus," Alan Shank, State University of New York, Geneseo.

"Public Policy Analysis: State and Local Politics," John Robey, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces.

"Public Policy Analysis: The Bureaucracy," Harold Gortner, Indiana University.

Discussants: Kant Patel, Southwest Missouri State University; Terry Jones, University of Missouri, St. Louis.

Public Law and Judicial Behavior

Chairman: Elmer Williams, Pittsburgh State University.

Papers: "Biographer's Bias: Caveats Concerning Judicial Biography and Judicial Behavior," Alice Fleetwood-Bartee, Southwest Missouri State University.

"Emanations, Penumbras, and Interpretations," Paul Zagorski, Pittsburgh State University.

"The Burger Court's Impact on American Federalism," Donna Price, Southwest Missouri State University.

Public Administration

Chairman: John Hane, Central Missouri State University.

Papers: "Values and Professional Education: Implications for Practice and Education," Terry Edwards and John Nalbandian, University of Kansas.

"Orthodoxy and the Rise and Fall of the Comparative Administration Movement," Tim Pierson, University of Missouri, Columbia.

Discussant: David Steiniche, Missouri Western State College.

1978 Michigan Conference of Political Scientists

The 1978 Michigan Conference of Political Scientists was held at the University of Michigan, Dearborn, October 19-20. The program included:

OCTOBER 19

Teaching Workshops

Robert E. Johnson, Teaching Workshop Coordinator, Mercy College of Detroit.

Political Science and Community College Students: Is There a Difference?

John Smith, Henry Ford Community College; Larry D. Vandermolen, Schoolcraft Community College; Harrison Mui, Wayne County Community College.

Legal Studies for Undergraduates

David Hortin, Eastern Michigan University; Jack B. Schroeder, University of Michigan, Flint.

Cartoons and Classrooms, for political scientists by political scientists

Bruce Sanders, Macomb County Community College; Charles Monsma, Eastern Michigan University.

Political Science as Preparation for Professional School

George Hough, School of Journalism, Michigan State University; James Chesney, School of Public Health, University of Michigan; Bruce Drake, School of Business Administration, Wayne State University.

Annual Program of the Michigan Conference of Political Science

Helen M. Graves, Annual Program Coordinator, University of Michigan, Dearborn.

Main Speaker: John Trent, Professor of Political Science, University of Ottawa, Secretary-General, International Political Science Association.

Topic: "Canada: A Mari Usque Ad Mare?"

Chairman and Host: Leonard Goodall, Chancellor, University of Michigan, Dearborn.

Reactors: James Johnson, Associate Professor, Political Science, Eastern Michigan University.

Ernest Rossi, Associate Professor, Political Science, Western Michigan University.

Charles Press, Professor of Political Science, Michigan State University.

Johan G. Westra, Professor and Chairman, Political Science, Calvin College.

OCTOBER 20

Roundtable on Urban Politics:
The Contemporary Urban Crisis:
Solutions for the 1980s

Guests: Councilman Kenneth Cockrel, Detroit; Congressman Carl Pursell, Second District; Daniel Murphy, Executive, Oakland County.

Chairperson: Pauline Stone, Assistant Professor, University of Michigan.

Roundtable Participants: Rondal Downing, Professor and Chairman, Wayne State University; Roger H. Marz, Professor, Oakland University.

Middle East Scholar-Diplomat Seminar

The U.S. Department of State sponsored one of its continuing Scholar-Diplomat Seminars from December 11-15. The seminar was on the Middle East and included as participants: Antoine Abraham, New York Institute of Technology; Thomas E. Eckert, U.S. Naval Academy; Martin H. Greenberg, University of Wisconsin, Green Bay; Marshall A. Hershberg, Pennsylvania State University; Ian S. Lustick, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Melvin P. Mabey, Brigham Young University; Irwin Oder, Dowling College; Martin W. Sampson III, University of Minnesota.

First International Conference on Emerging Data Protection and the Social Sciences Need for Access to Data

The first international conference on Emerging Data Protection and the Social Sciences Need for Access to Data was held at the University of Cologne, Germany, August 9-11. Sponsored by the International Federation of Data Organizations, Ekkehard Mochman and Paul J. Muller of the University of Cologne served as organizers. A copy of the conference report may be obtained by writing to Paul J. Muller, Institute for Applied Social Research, University of Cologne, Greinstr. 2, D-500, Cologne, 41 West Germany.

AEI Public Policy Forum

The 1978 Public Policy Forum of the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research was held December 11-14 in Washington, D.C. Two conferences were held, one entitled, "The New American Political System?" focusing on the new volume of that name by Anthony King of the University of Essex, and one entitled "An Imperial Judiciary: Fact or Myth." The organizers for the Political System Conference were Austin Ranney and Jeane J. Kirkpatrick; the organizer for the Judiciary Conference was W. S. Moore. As a part of the Forum, former President Gerald R. Ford, a Distinguished Fellow of the American Enterprise Institute, addressed a luncheon session on December 12 which attendees at both conferences participated. William J. Baroody, Jr., President of AEI, presided at the luncheon. Arthur Burns, former Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, was the recipient of the 1978 AEI Francis Boyer Award at the Forum dinner on December 14.

The programs for the two conferences included:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12

Chair: Jeane Kirkpatrick.

Authors' Presentations: Samuel H. Beer, Harvard University, "In Search of a New Public Philosophy."

Fred I. Greenstein, Princeton University, "Change and Continuity in the Modern Presidency."

Richard A. Brody, Stanford University; "The Puzzle of Political Participation in America."

Commentaries: Richard Cheney, Former White House Chief of Staff to President Ford and Congressman-Elect from Wyoming.

Edwin M. Yoder, Jr., Washington *Star.*

Chair: Howard R. Penniman.

Authors' Presentations: Martin Shapiro, University of California, Berkeley, "The Supreme Court: From Warren to Burger."

Samuel C. Patterson, University of Iowa, "The Semi-Sovereign Congress."

Leon D. Epstein, University of Wisconsin, Madison, "The Old States in a New System."

Commentaries: Mark Siegel, Former Assistant to President Carter and current head of Mark Siegel Associates.

Antonin Scalia, University of Chicago.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13

Chair: Austin Ranney

Authors' Presentations: Hugh Heclo, Harvard University, "Issue Networks and the Executive Establishment."

Anthony King, University of Essex, "The American Polity in the Late 1970s: Building Coalitions in the Sand."

Commentaries: David S. Broder, Washington *Post.*

James G. O'Hara, former Congressman from Michigan, currently with Patton, Boggs, and Blow.

DECEMBER 12

An Imperial Judiciary: Fact or Myth?

Ira Glasser, Executive Director, American Civil Liberties Union.

Laurence Silberman, Former Deputy Attorney General.

Abram Chayes, Professor, Harvard Law School.

Antonin Scalia, Former Assistant Attorney General.

John Charles Daly, Former ABC News Executive, Moderator.

DECEMBER 13

Recent Changes in the Judicial Role

Chairman: Edward H. Levi, University of Chicago.

Paper: "Protection of Minority Rights," Robert Cover, Yale Law School.

Commentator: John Ely, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

Paper: "Overseeing the Political Process," Ira Glasser, American Civil Liberties Union.

Commentators: Judith Elder, Dickinson Law School; Daniel D. Polsby, Northwestern University Law School.

"Overcoming the Administrative Process," Antonin Scalia, University of Chicago Law School.

Commentator: Jerry Mashaw, Yale Law School.

Paper: "Overseeing Education and Social Services," Nathan Glazer, Harvard University (delivered by Donald Horowitz).

Commentators: Donald Horowitz, Smithsonian Institution; Peter Schuck, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Why the Changes Have Taken Place

Chairman: Wade H. McCree, Jr., Solicitor General of the United States.

Papers: Abram Chayes, Harvard Law School; Ralph Winter, Yale Law School.

Commentators: William Van Alstyne, Duke Law School; Terrence Sandalow, University of Michigan Law School; Martin Shapiro, University of California Law School, Berkeley; Laurence Silberman, American Enterprise Institute.

DECEMBER 14

Consequences of the Changing Judicial Role

Chairman: Kenneth Dam, University of Chicago Law School.

Papers: Walter Berns, American Enterprise Institute; Robert Bork, Yale Law School.

Commentators: Gerhard Casper, University of Chicago Law School; Charles Fried, Harvard Law Scsool; Gerald Gunther, Stanford Law School; Judge Harold Leventhal, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Luncheon: Noon to 2:00 p.m.

Speaker: The Honorable Warren E. Burger, Chief Justice of the United States.

National Archives Conference on the Law and American Society

The National Archives sponsored a conference on the Law and American Society as a part of its continuing series of conferences on subjects of mutual interest to those in the scholarly and professional communities who use archives at the Archives on September 21-22. Political scientists who participated in the conference included Clement E. Vose of Wesleyan University, who presented a paper in the Law and Natural Resources: Wildlife Conservation panel entitled, "The Hunting Factor in Missouri v. Holland." Also among the conference participants was Marie Rosenberg-Dishman of New England College.

Women in the Humanities and Social Sciences Conference

A Conference on Women in the Humanities and Social Sciences was held at the National Archives on October 25-26. The Conference, designed to bring together leaders of women's committees and caucuses in the humanities and social sciences, was chaired by D'Ann Campbell, the Chairperson of the Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession of the Organization of American Historians. Political scientists participating in the conference included Molly Shanley and Sarah Schramm representing the APSA Committee on the Status of Women; Betty Nesvold and Jo Freeman representing the Women's Caucus for Political Science; and Jane Jaquette representing the Latin American Studies Association. Janet Welsh Brown, Director of the Office of Opportunities in Science of the American Association for the Adancement of Science, made one of the main presentations at the conference entitled "The Professional Societies: Gatekeepers of the Status Quo or Leaders of the Profession." Participants in the Conference hope to develop a Coalition for Women in the Humanities and Social Sciences out of the Conference. For further information, write to D'Ann Campbell, 60 W. Walton, Chicago, Illinois 60610.

Forthcoming Conferences

1979 Southern Political Science Association Annual Meeting

The 1979 Annual Meeting of the Southern Political Science Association will be held November 1, 2 and 3 at the Sheraton Hotel in Gatlinburg, Tennessee.

Persons wishing to present papers, chair panels, serve as discussants, or suggest panel topics should contact the appropriate member of the Program Committee, listed below. Persons offering to present a paper should provide a paragraph or two describing the paper in terms of substance and method. No individual should appear more than once on the program. Participation is open to both faculty members and graduate students.

Most members of the Program Committee have suggested possible topics for panels, and these are listed below to provide a focus for the program and to encourage papers in these areas. This is not an exclusive list; papers on other topics will be considered.

Those wishing to participate in the program must contact a member of the Program Committee no later than March 30. Selection of papers will be made by May 1, and other participants will be chosen by June 1. Persons will be notified if the paper they propose cannot be accepted.

Program Chairman: Malcolm E. Jewell, Department of Political Science, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40506.

Judicial Process and Public Law: Michael W. Giles, Department of Political Science, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, Florida 33432. (1) Judicial Selection: Consideration of the Alternatives; (2) Courts and Their Environment.

Legislative Process and Behavior: David W. Brady, Department of Political Science, University of Houston, Houston, Texas 77004. (1) Congressional Elections: The 1978 CPS Study; (2) Congressional Coalitions and Factions: Effects on the Policy Process; (3) Legislative Staffs: The Changing Shape of Decision Making.

Public Administration, Organizations, and Executives: Debra W. Stewart, Department of Political Science, Box 5305, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina 27607. (1) Application of Organization Theory Models to the Analysis of Public Administration/Executive Behavior; (2) Consideration of Paradigmatic Issues in the Study of Public Administration; (3) Organizational Democracy—Empirical and Normative Studies; (4) Advisory Systems: Implications of Alternative Structures, Use of Expertise.

Federalism, Intergovernmental Relations, and Urban Studies: Thad W. Beyle, Department of Political Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514. (1) Intergovernmental Relations and Urban Studies; (2) Federalism, the New Regionalism, and Urban Problems.

Public Policy: Gilian Dean, Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. (1) Tax and Expenditure Policies, Especially in the Proposition 13 Era; (2) Issues in Policy Termination and Program Cutting; (3) Implementing and Evaluating Public Policy.

Parties, Elections, and Voting Behavior: Malcolm E. Jewell, Department of Political Science, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40506. (1) Analysis of Primary Elections—Presidential and/or State; (2) Government Regulation and Financing of Political Campaigns; (3) Factors Affecting Voting Participation and Its Decline.

Public Opinion, Socialization, and Political Psychology: M. Margaret Conway, Department of Government and Politics, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742. Public opinion and political psychology: papers on issue consistency and issue salience in the political behavior of mass publics. Political socialization: critical reassessments of research and theory, change and continuity in the role of different agents, and longitudinal studies.

Comparative Southern Politics: Earl Black, Department of Government and International Studies, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208. Papers should utilize comparative approaches and methods to examine the politics of the South; those developing South/non-South comparisons are also encouraged. At least one panel will cover topics other than electoral behavior.

Comparative Politics:

Communist Systems: Gary Bertsch, Department of Political Science, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602.

Developing Countries: Han Park, Department of Political Science, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602.

Western, Democratic Systems: Buy Peters, Department of Political Science, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana 70118.

Four panels are planned, one general one and one in each of the geographic areas, as follows: (1) Comparative Policy Evaluation: Theory and Methods (Bertsch and Park); (2) Politics, Trade and Technology Transfer in Communist Systems (Bertsch); (3) Human Values and Political Development in the Third World (Park); (4) Neo-Corporatism and Public Policy (Peters).

International Relations and Foreign Policy: Albert F. Eldridge, Department of Political Science, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27706. American Foreign Policy: (1) Bilateral Politico-Military Concerns of the U.S.,

including nuclear proliferation and arms control; (2) Bilateral Socioeconomic Problems Confronting the U.S., including foreign aid, human rights, monetary disequilibrium. Changing International Order: (1) Multilateral or Systemic Economic Issues, such as reducing global inequalities; (2) Regional or Hemispheric Politico-Economic Issues, such as the Middle East, the great powers in Africa, or OPEC.

Political Thought and Philosophy: Alfonso J. Damico, Department of Political Science, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611. (1) History of Political Thought, from viewpoint of particular theorists, issues, or concepts; (2) Political Economy, including individual theorists, economic concepts, and relationships between politics and economics.

Empirical Theory and Methodology: Robert Erikson, Department of Political Science, University of Houston, Houston, Texas 77004. (1) Experimentation and Public Choice Theory; (2) Contextual Models of Political Behavior; (3) Problems of Political Measurement.

Political Science: Teaching and the Profession: Paul Blanchard, Department of Political Science, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky 40475. (1) Roundtable on Introducing the Discipline to Undergraduates: Political Science or Citizenship Training? (2) Roundtable on Political Scientists' Contribution to and Responsibility for Pre-Collegiate Political Education; (3) Supplementary Instructional Materials; (4) Alternative Job Opportunities for Political Scientists.

Women in Politics: Margaret A. Hunt, Department of Political Science, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Greensboro, North Carolina 27412. (1) Women as Political Participants; (2) Women: Issues and Public Policy; (3) Women in Comparative Perspective.

Blacks in Politics: Mack H. Jones, Department of Political Science, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia 30314. Topics of panels remain open.

Congress on Education

The Second Congress on Education will take place in Vancouver, British Columbia, June 17-20, 1979. Information, including application to make a presentation at the Congress, is available from the Congress Secretariat, 191 College Street, Toronto, Ontario M5T 1P7.

Congress II will feature hundreds of educational sessions, exhibits, workshops, luncheon roundtable discussions, and several keynote addresses. Last year's keynoters included Sam Lavenson, Dr. Lawrence Peter, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Senator Eugene McCarthy, Senator Eugene Forsey and the Premier and Minister of Education of Ontario. Art Linkletter has agreed to deliver a keynote address in Vancouver and several other personalities will be announced soon.

Educational topics at Congress II will be of interest to academics and lay persons alike—researchers, administrators, teachers, school board members, social and community agencies and educational organizations. Persons who wish to make a presentation can apply to the Congress Secretariat for an official abstract application form.

Congress II comes as a result of the success of the First Congress held in Toronto last June. The First Congress on Education, sponsored by the Canadian School Trustees' Association featured more than 300 presentations covering nearly 100 educational topics.

In addition to hundreds of contributed papers, workshops and poster sessions, Congress II will feature free-wheeling luncheon discussion roundtables on two days, where small groups of delegates can zero in on common educational concerns. There is no extra charge for participation at these two luncheons but delegates are advised to register early for assignment to tables of their choice.

1979 Northeastern Political Science Association Meeting

The 1979 Annual Meeting of the Northeastern Political Science Association will be held in New Jersey, November 8-10, 1979. Persons who wish to propose papers or serve as discussants should write to the section chairs listed below. Those whose proposals cut across sections, are located outside them, or who have other general questions should write the program chairman, Professor Barbara G. Salmore, Department of Political Science, Drew University, Madison, New Jersey 07940.

American Politics. Professor Rita Mae Kelly, Department of Urban Studies, Rutgers University, Camden, Camden, New Jersey 08102.

Comparative Politics. Professor Chester Jarvis, Department of Political Science, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 19426.

International Relations and Foreign Policy. Professor David Larson, Department of Political Science, University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire 03824.

Political Theory. Professor Mary Lyndon Shanley, Department of Political Science, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York 12601.

Women and Work Conference

The Office of Women's Affairs and the Women's Studies Program of Indiana University with support from the Office of Research and Graduate Development are conducting an interdisciplinary conference on "Women and Work: Sex Discrimination in Employment," March 18-20, 1979, at Bloomington, Indiana. Papers will be presented in four broad areas: The Work Place, Interrelationships of Women's Roles in

the Family and Workplace, Social Issues, and Policy Implications.

For further information on the conference write: Doris-Jean Burton, Department of Political Science, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405.

Third Annual Conference on Latin America

The Third Annual Conference on Latin America will be held at Western Illinois University, March 22-23. The theme will be "Tradition and Change in Latin America." A banquet and social are also planned for the evening of March 22.

All interested persons are invited to attend. Please address any inquiries to Jim Vining, Department of Geography, or to Harry Gillespie, Department of Foreign Languages, Western Illinois University, Macomb, Illinois 61455.

1979 Indiana Political Science Association Meeting

The 1979 meeting of the Indiana Political Science Association will be held on May 4, 1979 at Ball State University in Muncie, Indiana. The guest speaker at the meeting will be Stuart Nagel. His topic will be "What's New in Policy Analysis Research." Anyone wishing registration forms for the conference or a membership application should contact Fred Meyer, Political Science Department, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana 47306.

University of Massachusetts, Amherst, NEH Institution on War and Morality

The University of Massachusetts, Amherst, will conduct a National Endowment for the Humanities Institute on War and Morality from July 9 to August 9, 1979. The core faculty will be Guenter Lewy and William V. O'Brien.

This summer institute, by way of substantive study and curriculum planning, seeks to prepare college faculty members to teach the moral dimensions of war in the twentieth century. Topics studied will include the history, characteristics and enforcement of the law of war, pacifism, non-violent resistance as an alternative to war, conscientious objection to war in American law, the special problems of nuclear, limited conventional and revolutionary/counterinsurgency war. In addition to common readings, participants will be expected to prepare a report on a topic of their choice and develop a course outline.

College teachers from a variety of disciplinary backgrounds, including the humanistic social sciences, who teach undergraduate courses at state or private colleges, junior or community colleges, will be selected from among faculty nominated by their institutions. All participants must have completed their professional training by March 9, 1979, i.e., they may not currently be enrolled in a graduate program, but they need not necessarily have the Ph.D. or other advanced degrees to qualify. Preference will be given to faculty members from smaller institutions. Participants selected will receive a stipend of $2,000 and travel expenses. They and their home institutions will have to commit themselves to offer a course on "War and Morality" or to enrich an existing course or program within 18 months of the end of the institute. Each institution nominating a successful candidate must contribute $100 to the cost of the Institute.

Faculty members interested in attending the institute and college administrators wishing to submit nominations should contact Professor Guenter Lewy, Department of Political Science, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01003. The deadline for the receipt of nominations is March 9, 1979. Awards will be announced on March 30, 1979. Selected participants will have ten days to accept or decline.

Michigan Survey Research Center Summer Institute

For the 32nd consecutive year, the Survey Research Center of the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan will hold a Summer Institute in Survey Research Techniques from June 24, 1979 to August 17, 1979.

The Institute is designed to meet some of the educational and training needs of men and women engaged in business, government research and other statistical work, and also to meet the needs of graduate students and university instructors interested in quantitative research in the social sciences.

For further information concerning specific dates, courses, fees, housing, etc., please write to Helene J. Hitchcock, Administrative Manager, Office of the Director, Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.

American Association of Housing Educators Annual Conference

The American Association of Housing Educators will hold its 14th Annual Conference October 16-19, 1979 in College Station, Texas. Abstracts of papers are invited for consideration until April 16. Authors of accepted abstracts will be asked to submit completed papers by July 16 for final selection. Topic areas will include but will not be limited to: Housing and the Consumer: Characteristics, Programs, and Legislation; Housing Alternatives for the 1980s; User Based Design and Evaluation of Living Environments; Housing for Spe-

cial Groups; and Political, Economic and Societal Factors and the Housing Market. Abstracts should be limited to one single-spaced page and include title, name, institution, and mailing address of the presenter and co-authors. Both empirical research and reviews of literature are being solicited. Further inquiries and/or four copies of an abstract should be sent to William Boles, Department of Consumer Affairs, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabana 36830.

Midwest Slavic Conference

The Midwest Slavic Conference will be held in Minneapolis, May 4-6, 1979. The conference is an interdisciplinary one devoted to Soviet and East European affairs. Anyone interested in presenting a paper or serving as a discussant should contact: Professor Norma C. Noonan, Department of Political Science, Augsburg College, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55454.

Israel in the Begin Era Conference

The Baltimore Hebrew College will sponsor a conference entitled Israel in the Begin Era Conference on Sunday, April 8. The program will be as follows:

The International Scene

Israeli-American Relations in the Begin Era. Bernard Reich, George Washington University.

The Soviet Reaction to Begin. Robert O. Freedman, Baltimore Hebrew College.

Israeli-Egyptian Relations under Begin. Yonah Alexander, State University of New York.

Israeli Politics and Society under Begin

The Likud Party in Power. Efraim Torgovnik, Tel Aviv University.

The Labor Party in Opposition. Michael Aronoff, Rutgers University.

The Begin Regime's Efforts to Change the Socioeconomic Structure of Israel. Ira Sharkansky, Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

For further information about the conference, individuals should contact Dr. Robert O. Freedman, Dean of the Graduate School, Baltimore Hebrew College, 5800 Park Heights Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland 21215, or phone (301) 466-7900, extension 312.

1979 American Legal Studies Association Conference

The 1979 Conference of the American Legal Studies Association will be held April 25-27, 1979, at the University of Pittsburgh. In addition to sessions on developing legal studies programs and teaching legal studies, the conference will focus on themes related to the development, operation, and role of law in society. Copies of the program and further details about the conference may be obtained from the American Legal Studies Association, c/o Legal Studies Program, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01003.

AAASS Mid-Atlantic Slavic Conference

The next annual meeting of the Mid-Atlantic Slavic Conference of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies will be held on Saturday, April 21, 1979 (note new date) at Cornell University. For further information please contact: Walter M. Pintner, Program Chairman, Department of History, 431 McGraw Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850, or Helen Segall, Executive Secretary and Treasurer, Director of Russian and Soviet Area Studies, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania 17013.

Fourth Annual European Studies Conference

The Fourth Annual European Studies Conference will be held on October 11, 12 and 13, 1979, in Omaha, Nebraska. This conference, sponsored by the University of Nebraska at Omaha, is to be an interdisciplinary meeting with sessions devoted to current research, research techniques, and teaching methodologies, as well as traditional topics.

Abstracts of papers should be submitted by May 1, 1979, to Professors Garcia and Jung, Department of Foreign Languages, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska 68182.

Third Annual Conference on the Third World

Given the success of the First and Second Conference, the University of Nebrsaka at Omaha announces plans to hold the Third Annual Conference on the Third World, October 24-27, 1979, at the Hilton Hotel, Omaha, Nebraska.

This time the conference will try to broaden the spectrum of those attending by bringing more scholars and practitioners from third world nations, hopefully to facilitate more scholarly exchanges of information, analyses, and ideas, between U.S. and third world academic experts. Since this completely interdisciplinary meeting will encompass a broad range of topics, problems and challenges identified with the Third World, participants are welcome from all areas of scholarly endeavor. Therefore, interested parties are encouraged to suggest topics of their own around which conference panels may be organized. Panel moderators and discussants are also being sought.

Individuals interested in organizing panels on particular topics and/or wishing to deliver papers should write to the conference director

by April 1, 1979. An abstract and/or list of potential panel participants should accompany the letter. All applicants will be notified regarding acceptance by May 1, 1978.

For additional information contact Professors H. Carl Camp or Joong-Gun Chung, Department of Political Science, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska 68182; telephone (402) 554-2624.

Private Sector Social Responsibility Institute

The Barker Public Affairs Center will conduct an interdisciplinary institute, "Private Sector Social Responsibility," April 10-11, 1979, at the Center. Ralph W. Schuhart, Professor of History and Political Science, of the Center, will be the instructor. Resource persons are from the academic, association and business communities.

The institute will assess the background, opposition position, strength and probable longevity of the current movement asking for a larger private social responsibility at a time of decline in government funding. What is sensible and workable in these private programs will be identified.

Advance registration is required. Complete written information is available from Professor Schuhart at the Center, 535 Manila Avenue, Long Beach, California 90814; telephone (213) 498-1677.

Brooklyn College International Multi-Disciplinary Conferences

Brooklyn College, School of Social Science (Department of History), jointly with the Center for European Studies (East European Section) CUNY, is holding the following international multidisciplinary conferences: May 7 and 8, 1979: "Third World Revolutions"; December 3, 4 and 5, 1979: "War and Society in East Central Europe During the Eighteenth Century"; May, 1980: "Inflation Through the Ages"; December, 1980: "War and Society in East Central Europe during the Nineteenth Century."

Interested scholars contact the Program Director: Bela K. Kiraly, P.O. Box 568, Highland Lakes, New Jersey 07422; Telephone (201) 764-4376.

Seminars in Marxism, Christianity and Social Justice in Italy Today

Temple University's Department of Religion and the *Journal of Ecumenical Studies* are planning a workshop-seminar in "Marxism, Christianity, and Social Justice in Italy Today" for March 1-11, 1979, in Rome, Italy. Participants will attend a series of lectures, seminars, and study observations led by resource persons who are at the center of the Italian experiment. Seminar leaders include Communist political leaders and theoreticians; Catholic theologians, activists, and hierarchy; and Christian Democrat political leaders and theoreticians. The fee of $750 includes round-trip air fare from New York City, tuition, lodging, and breakfasts. For information contact: Leonard Swidler, *Journal of Ecumenical Studies,* 511 Humanities Building, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122; (215) 787-7714.

Western Chapter of the Conference of the Study of Political Thought Conference

The Western Chapter of the Conference for the Study of Political Thought will hold a Conference on the Concept of Rights on Saturday, March 10, 1979, at the Department of Economics and Political Science, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

The speakers will be Professor Tom Pocklington, University of Alberta, and Professor Richard Flathman, Johns Hopkins University.

For further details write Professor J. M. Porter, Department of Economics and Political Science, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, S7N 0W0.

Latin American Studies Association Meeting

The Eighth National Meeting of the Latin American Studies Association will be held from April 5-7, 1979, at the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. This interdisciplinary national convention will feature approximately 70 panels and workshops, 20 roundtables, three plenary meetings and other events. Participants will include a great many scholars from the United States, Latin American countries, and other countries.

Preliminary versions of the program will be published in the September and December, 1978 issues of the *LASA Newsletter.* Information on pre-registration and hotel reservations will be mailed to all members in January, 1979. Non-members should get in touch with Mr. Carl Deal, LASA Secretariat, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

The Coordinator of the Program is Professor Jorge I. Dominguez, who can be reached at the Center for International Affairs, Harvard University, 1737 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

Center for the Study of the Presidency Tenth Annual National Student Symposium

The Tenth Annual National Student Symposium sponsored by the Center for the Study of the Presidency will convene in Washington,

D.C. at the Hyatt Regency Hotel the weekend of April 27-29, 1979, in an examination of the Exercise of Presidential Power. The 20-member co-host committee has designed a program to give perspective on the major economic and foreign policy issues of our time and to examine the relationship betw[en tse Congress and the Presidency in policy planning and policy execution.

The 750 undergraduate and graduate students participating in the program are being nominated by 500 colleges and universities. Members of the American Political Science Association are especially invited to participate as guest observers. As in previous years a special White House and Capitol Tour is being planned for Friday morning, April 27, preceding the opening of the Conference.

Former President Gerald R. Ford has been invited to deliver the keynote address following the Friday evening reception and dinner. Other principal invited program participants include Vice President Walter F. Mondale; Secretary of Commerce Juanita M. Kreps; Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Joseph A. Califano, Jr.; Former HEW Secretary, Casper W. Weinberger; Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Zbigniew Brzezinski; and Former Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Gordon Gray. Invited media participants include NBC News anchorman John Chancellor; CBS News Executive Vice President William A. Leonard, II; *New York Times* Foreign Affairs Editor, Robert B. Semple, Jr.; *Reader's Digest* Managing Editor, Kenneth O. Gilmore; and *Atlanta Constitution* Editor, Harold S. Gulliver.

For further program details or reservations address: Kathleen DeWitt, Program Coordinator, Center for the Study of the Presidency, 926 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10021, or call (212) 249-1200.

Conference on Energy Implications for Public Policy

The American Academic Association for Peace in the Middle East and American Professors for Peace in the Middle East will sponsor a conference on Energy Implications for Public Policy at George Washington University and several Washington area universities on February 25. The Director of the Conference is Professor Benjamin Nimer of George Washington University. The program includes:

Chairman: Hans A. Bethe, Cornell University, Nobel Laureate.

Panel I:
The Contemporary Energy Situation

Paper: Lawrence A. Goldmuntz, Carnegie-Mellon University.

Discussants: Sarah Jackson, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Department of Energy; Jerome I. Levinson, Inter-American Development Bank.

Panel II:
American Public Policy

Paper: S. Fred Singer, University of Virginia.

Discussants: James Kurth, Swarthmore College; Elihu Bergman, Americans for Energy Independence.

Panel III:
Public Policy in the Middle East

Paper: Fred M. Gottheil, University of Illinois, Urbana.

Discussants: Itamar Rabinovich, Tel Aviv University; Vineet Nayyar, Energy Economist, The World Bank.

Institute on Ethics in Management

The Society for Values in Higher Education announces the second Summer Institute on Ethics in Management, to be held July 15-27, 1979, at Yale University in cooperation with the Yale School of Organization and Management. Recognizing that many ethical dilemmas assume similar forms in the public and private sectors, the Institute brings together managers from business and government, and teachers from public policy, business administration, and pre-Professional programs. The Institute's goals are to improve the teaching of ethics in management training programs and to give practicing managers insights into the ethical dimensions of their roles.

The core of the Institute will be five simultaneous seminars dealing with clusters of problems common to public and private sector management; one will focus on questions of participation and authority, another on the dilemma of paternalism, another on the maintenance of personal integrity in organizational roles, and so forth. These groups will be convened by instructors drawn from applied ethics programs throughout the U.S. Co-directors of the Institute are Douglas Yates, Associate Dean of the Yale School of Organizat6on anr Management, and Charles Powers, Executive Director for Public Policy of the Cummins Engine Company.

Sixty participants will be chosen. The deadline for applications is March 31. The major costs of the Institute are covered by several foundation grants. Participants will pay a $150 registration fee and a small daily charge for room and board. Interested spouses are invited to participate in the working groups, and the Institute will provide a program of activities for the children of participants. Housing will be at Yale.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from David Smith, Executive Director, Society for Values in Higher Education, 363 St. Roman Street, New Haven, Connecticut 06511.

Grambling State University Annual Third World Symposium

The Department of Political Science at Grambling State University will sponsor its annual Third World Symposium in March, 1979. The symposium is interdisciplinary in nature. Scholars interested in this program are invited to submit idea of panel, paper and format to Dr. Yawsoon Sim, Head, Political Science Department, Grambling University, Grambling, Louisiana 71245.

1979 West Virginia Political Science Association Meeting

The 1979 West Virginia Political Science Association meeting will be held in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, on October 19-20 at the Cliffside Motor Inn. Shepherd College, located about 13 miles from Harpers Ferry, will host the meeting. Individuals interested in participating in the meeting or desiring further information should write to the 1979 Program Chairperson, James R. Oxendale, Division of Social Sciences, West Virginia Institute of Technology, Montgomery, West Virginia 25136. The deadline for paper proposals is June 1.

Officers for the West Virginia Political Science Association for 1979 are: George A. Condon, Shepherd College, President; James Oxendale, West Virginia Institute of Technology, Vice President; Sophia Peterson, West Virginia University, Secretary; and Michael Strada, West Liberty State College, Treasurer. Council members are: Thomas Kieter, Shepherd College; Richard Rossworm, Marshall University; Stephen Rosswurm, Marshall University; Stephen Cupps, West Virginia College of Graduate Studies; Patricia Ryan, Fairmont State College; Allan S. Hammock, West Virginia University; and Kyle M. Morrison, Shepherd College.

Boulder Institute Conference on Profitable Use of the Academically Trained

The Boulder Institute is organizing a planning conference on how to utilize more profitably the resources and skills of the academically trained. The purposes of the Conference will be threefold: (1) to promote the coordination of existing programs and to develop a means whereby more effective communication between concerned agencies and organizations can occur; (2) to determine ways in which the anticipated needs of the public and private spheres can be translated into employment possibilities for those entering the job market from academic institutions; (3) to explore alternative programs that might serve as transitions between academic life and the worlds of business and government.

Individuals with suggestions about the conference or desiring to participate should write to Bruce Goldberg, Co-Director, The Boulder Institute, 340 17th Street, Boulder, Colorado 80302.

Workshop on Human Rights and Public Policy

A workshop for teachers, scholars, and practitioners interested in the field of human rights and public policy will be held in Annapolis, Maryland on the campus of St. John's College, June 17-23, 1979. The workshop will be sponsored by the University of Maryland's Center for Philosophy and Public Policy, and by the Institute for Society, Ethics, and the Life Sciences.

Workshop participants will be exposed to both examples and systematic readings in the following policy areas insofar as they involve human rights: (1) whether there is a right to income and how such a right, if there is one, might interact with work requirements; (2) human rights considerations as they arise in the conduct of foreign policy; (3) in analyzing whether obligations to the unborn can be treated in a human rights framework, the issues of abortion and long-term nuclear waste disposal will be examined. One day of the Workshop will be devoted to examining the nature of ethical reasoning in applied contexts.

The format will include speakers from government agencies with relevant program responsibility and faculty members with experience in ethics and public policy. Readings will be distributed in advance, and there will be extended small-group discussions. The sessions will be designed to be especially useful to persons of both academic and policy making institutions.

Co-directors of the Workshop are Peter G. Brown of the Center for Philosophy and Public Policy, Daniel Callahan of the Hastings Center, and David Price of Duke University's Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from: Peter G. Brown, Director, Center for Philosophy and Public Policy, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742.

Third Annual NDEA Seminar on Foreign Area Studies

The Third Annual NDEA Seminar on Foreign Area Studies will be held at Columbia University on April 6 and 7, 1979.

This is a two-day conference to review research frontiers in area studies along with the strategies and techniques for teaching area studies. The conference is particularly designed to emphasize issues and raise questions relevant to area studies programs at the small college. This year there will also be a special session on fund raising. An invitation is extended to all institutions and participants who may wish to attend.

Further information can be obtained from: The West European NDEA Center, 1303 IAB, Columbia University, 420 W. 118th Street, New York, New York 10027.

1979 Summer Planning Program in The Netherlands, Belgium

The 1979 summer program in Planning in the Netherlands and Belgium is being organized by Dr. Ashok K. Dutt, Professor of Geography and Urban Studies, University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, for the fourth year in succession. It is a four-week program starting from July 22. This time the program will focus on a study of planning models and approaches in The Netherlands and Belgium with seminars at the National and regional planning agencies in the Netherlands, visitations to the Zuider Zee and Delta Projects, new towns of Zoetermeer, Almere, Lelystad and Bijlmermeer, Louvain-La-Neuve, cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, Brussels and Antwerp, middle-age cities of Louvain, Utreckt, Burgge and Amsfoort. The local planners will give talks and on-the-field briefing.

The participants can receive up to six semester graduate credits in planning and planning-related courses from the Akron University departments of Geography and Urban Studies. A selected highly motivated undergraduate seniors or juniors are also welcome.

The estimated cost will be around $875, which will include airfare, Benelux transportation and board/lodging. The Institute of Social Studies, University of Utreckt and the Louvain University will be the European hosts. Registration deadline is May 15, 1979.

Graduate students and senior level undergraduates are eligible.

All interested are requested to contact: Dr. Ashok K. Dutt, Netherlands/Belgium Summer Program Director, Department of Urban Studies and Geography, University of Akron, Akron, Ohio; telephone (216) 375-7618.

APSA Nominating Committee Invitation

SUGGESTIONS FOR OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION FOR 1979

Officers to be selected: President-Elect, Three Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, eight Members of the Council for two-year terms. All members of the Association are invited to submit suggestions to the Chairman of the Nominating Committee in care of the American Political Science Association or to members of the Committee.

Frances Rourke, Chairperson
Johns Hopkins University

Ada Finifter
Michigan State University

Harold K. Jacobson
University of Michigan

Arend Lijphart
University of California, San Diego

Susanne H. Rudolph
University of Chicago

Joseph Tanenhaus
SUNY, Stony Brook

Available

1976 EDITION OF ROSTER OF WOMEN IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

The APSA Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession has published a fourth edition of its Roster of Women in Political Science. Containing information on names, addresses, academic degrees, and fields and research interest of over eight hundred women political scientists, the Roster can be ordered now. The cost is $3.00 for APSA members; $5.00 for non-members.

Please send me a copy of the 1976 edition of the Roster of Women in Political Science.

Name _____

Address _____

_____

$3.00 enclosed _____ $5.00 enclosed _____

Order from:

APSA Committee on the Status of Women
1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

International Political Science

1979 IPSA World Congress

The XI World Congress of the International Political Science Association will be held August 12-18, 1979, in Moscow, USSR. The program and other information on the Congress was published in the Fall 1978 *PS*. The report below provides information on travel grants to the Congress and registration, travel, lodging, tours and visa arrangements.

TRAVEL GRANTS

The American Council of Learned Societies

The American Council of Learned Societies has a very limited number of travel grants to make to Congress participants presenting papers with humanistic topics. For applications write to Dr. James N. Settle, American Council of Learned Societies, 345 East 46th Street, New York, New York 10017; telephone (212) 986-7393. The deadline for ACLS grant applications is March 1, 1979.

National Science Foundation

The National Science Foundation appears very likely to make a grant to the APSA to provide for a limited number of travel grants. The grant will provide for no more than ten to fifteen grants of $600 to $1,000 each. Preference will be given to those participating in the official program. NSF travel grant applications must be received at APSA by March 1, 1979. The Travel Grant Selection Committee will inform all grant applicants about the Committee's decisions on March 5, 1979. To apply for an NSF travel grant, write to the Chairperson of the Travel Grant Selection Committee, in care of APSA, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. The letter should include a statement of your planned participation (e.g., paper giver, paper title, program section, etc.) in the Congress, and a curriculum vitae should be enclosed.

ARRANGEMENTS TIMETABLE

In order to facilitate registration, travel, lodging, tours and visa arrangements for the Congress and insure compliance with the APSA Annual Meeting resolution for non-discrimination in granting visas to bona fide scholars, the Association strongly recommends the timetable printed below for Congress participants. The IPSA Secretary General concurs in this schedule and has promised cooperation in meeting the deadlines. U.S. scholars who have not received their visas by June 12, 1979, should notify the American Political Science Association and the International Political Science Association. A further statement on this is contained in the last paragraph of this report. The APSA has made arrangements with the travel agency of Cummingham and Sargent, in cooperation with Intourist, to assist participants in securing travel arrangements, lodging accommodations, and visas in accordance with guidelines spelled out in the schedule below.

Cunningham and Sargent is the official U.S. agent for the IPSA Congress. The agency services will include:

1. Air transportation from the U.S.A. to the U.S.S.R. and return.
2. Processing of visas.
3. Accommodations for the Congress.
4. Pre- or post-Congress tours in the U.S.S.R.

There will be a service charge of $25.00 to handle arrangements in the U.S.S.R. which is non-refundable.

Payment for food, lodging and internal travel in the Soviet Union will have to be made to Intourist in April at the time reservations are made. In order to receive full refunds, cancellations will have to be made no later than June 1. Later cancellations will be subject to a 25 percent service charge. The handling fee of $25.00 is non-refundable in the event of cancellation. Correspondence to Cunningham and Sargent should be directed to the attention of Ms. Josie Cunningham, Suite 410, Ring Building, 1200 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; telephone (202) 833-2970.

Besides the Post-Congress tours being planned by IPSA, the APSA, through Cunningham and Sargent, is planning a Pre-Congress tour. The tour of medieval Russian cities will include: Leningrad (3 nights), Novgorod (1 night), Kiev (2 nights), Moscow (2 nights), Vladimir (2 nights), and Suzdal. The tour will start in Leningrad August 1 and end in Moscow, August 11. The cost will be about $728.00 per person based on a twin room. Complete details, including charges, are available from Cunningham and Sargent.

While specific fares are not available at this time, the travel agency has indicated that the roundtrip air fare from the east coast of the United States to Moscow and return will be about $966.00 plus $3.00 tax tased on a 14-21 day excursion—summer air fares have not been established. As soon as possible, we will furnish the available fares.

The timetable and guidelines for Congress arrangements are printed below.

IPSA XI World Congress Arrangements Schedule

NSF travel grant applications must be received at APSA	March 1, 1979
ACLS travel grant applications must be received at ACLS	March 1, 1979
NSF travel grant notification to all applicants by selection committee	March 5, 1979
IPSA Congress Registration should be completed by	March 15, 1979
Lodging and travel reservations should be submitted to Cunningham and Sargent	April 1, 1979
Visa application submissions to Cunningham and Sargent	April 15, 1979

This schedule is necessary if individuals attending the Congress are to receive a visa by early June. For further information, see the *IPSA General Information* sheet prepared by the Secretary-General of IPSA.

International Political Science Association
Notes on Travelling to Moscow
Prepared by the IPSA Secretary-General

REGISTRATION—Step 1

Registration must be completed before you can attend the Congress. Registration forms must be filed with the International Political Science Association secretariat in Ottawa, Canada, except for requests made from rouble area countries (the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, Comecon countries, in general), which must be directed to the Administrator of the XIth IPSA World Congress in Moscow, USSR. Fees for registration must be paid to the same place as your form is sent. Upon receipt of your registration fee, a "certificate of registration" will be mailed to you which will be important in obtaining your visa. This certificate must be brought to the Congress as it will be the only means of knowing that you are registered and may help you through customs.

FEES:

Registration—	IPSA members:	$45 US
	Non-members:	$50 US
	Students:	$25 US

Payment to Ottawa should preferably be made by bank draft and must be in convertible currency. Fees may also be paid to the IPSA bank account in Paris in French Francs (Crédit Industriel et commercial, 66 rue de la Victoire, 75452 Paris, France. Account number D1 15595-50). Registration fees include the right to obtain, free of charge, up to 10 (10) papers presented at the IPSA XIth World Congress. You may choose any ten papers from the paper sales room, upon presentation of vouchers you will receive in your kit on arrival at the Congress. Additional papers may be purchased at one (1) rouble each.

Location, Timing and Travel Arrangements

The sessions of the Congress will be held in the main building of the University of Moscow, about a 15-minute drive from the center of the city. At this time, it is expected accommodation will be in the "Rossia," a large modern hotel situated next to the Kremlin. Category "B" accommodation will be in the Bucharest, another downtown hotel. Category "C" accommodation is in the student residences located in a wing of the main building of the University of Moscow. The opening program will probably be held in the concern hall of the "Rossia."

You are strongly advised to register for the Congress between December 1978 and March 1979. After obtaining your "certificate of registration," you may proceed to start making your travel and tour arrangements. In many countries, the national political science association will be making special group travel arrangements, probably with one particular travel agency, so it is advisable to contact your association for further information, in the United States, Cunningham & Sargent. Alternatively, check with the Intourist agencies in your area or write to the nearest Soviet Consulate. Here, it must be emphasized that once arrangements are made it is very difficult, if not impossible, to make changes. So, take care in selecting your tours, accommodation, etc. *Only* when full payment of your arrangements (travel, accommodation, tours) has been made—or if you have a letter of invitation from some Soviet institution which is covering your costs—will you receive a confirmation form from your travel agency which will bear an Intourist approval number. Only upon receipt of this confirmation, may you apply for your visa. We advise participants to request their visas at least four months prior to the Congress (April). Normally, visas will take a minimum of seven working days to process (ten working days during the summer tourist season). While it means making an investment several months ahead, it gives you greater assurance of obtaining the tours and accommodation you desire and of having, in hand, your visa well before your departure. This is especially useful for those traveling and doing research abroad during the summer. People leaving their registration to a later time risk not being able to go on the tours they desire or not obtaining their visas in time (and thus possibly losing their travel and accommodation deposits). Should problems arise at later dates the IPSA will find it difficult to intervene in your favor.

TRAVEL—Step 2

Group travel arrangements are being left in the hands of each national political science association. The IPSA membership is too widely dispersed and their needs too diverse for the International Association to organize flights. Further, the cost of group travel on regular flights is now so competitive that it is rarely advisable to organize charters. The following arrangements are currently made. All those registering will receive further bulletins on group travel as soon as the IPSA is aware of finalized plans of national associations.

The French and German Associations will be organizing group flights, probably from Paris and Frankfurt. To join these groups, persons planning on being in these countries during the summer should contact the Secretary-Treasurer of these associations. (For the French association contact should be made with M. Jean Charlot, Secretary, 27, rue Saint-Guillaume, Paris 75341, France; and for the German association with Barbara Sindermann, Secretary, Von-Melle Park 15, 2000 Hamburg 13, Germany.)

Aeroflot is offering special low fares for individuals and group travel for both short and long periods (i.e., those who wish only to attend the Congress and those who wish to undertake further travel after the Congress).

The American and Canadian associations will have travel arrangements from North America (for the Canadian Political Science Association contact should be made with Professor Conrad Winn, Secretary-Treasurer, Carleton University, Ottawa K1N 5N6, Canada; and for the American Political Science Association contact should be made with Cunningham and Sargent Travel Service, Suite 410, Ring Building, 1200 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

It is probable that the USSR Academy of Sciences, the IPSA and UNESCO will be making available some travel grants and some low-cost travel arrangements from Third World countries. An IPSA travel grant committee has been established and grant requests from Third World countries should be channeled through the Secretary-General of the IPSA, Professor John E. Trent, Secretary-General of the IPSA, University of Ottawa, Ottawa K1N 6N5, Canada.

The rate of exchange for roubles is about one rouble to $1.50.

ACCOMMODATION—Step 3

The following is a list of prices, hotel accommodation and other services for Congress participants.

Prices for all categories include:

- being met and seen off at the airport by a motor coach or car, including the transfer of two pieces of luggage;
- breakfast and lunch;
- daily transportation buses from the hotel to the Congress site and return;
- excursions by motor coach around Moscow with a guide-interpreter.

Category "A"

- single room and bath; 41 roubles per person per day;
- sharing twin-bedded room and bath; 31 roubles per person per day;
- hotel accommodation in first class hotel.

Category "B"

- single room with washstand; 20 roubles per person per day;
- sharing twin-bedded room with washstand; 22 roubles per person per day;
- hotel accommodation in rooms of the second class—no private bathrooms; older hotel.

Category "C"

- 16 roubles per person per day;
- accommodation in student rooms of Moscow State University;
- single rooms with adjoining shower/toilet.

POST-CONGRESS GROUP TOURS IN THE SOVIET UNION—Step 4

Following the Congress, group tours are being organized to the following places. These tours are open to everyone attending the Congress. They must be reserved before obtaining your visa so that the visa will include those cities to which you wish to travel. The price for each tour includes double first-class accommodation (single, additional when available), travel by air and ground transportation to and from the airport, three meals a day and guided tours in each city visited. The earlier you reserve, the more likely you are to be able to visit the cities

Tax Deductions: Attending Meetings In Other Countries

Political scientists attending professional meetings in foreign countries may wish to become aware of the provisions governing tax deductions for those meetings contained in the 1976 Tax Reform Act.

One source of information is "Guidelines for Foreign Convention Tax Deductions," published by the American Society of Association Executives, 1101 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Single copies cost $1 prepaid.

you desire before all the hotels are filled up for that period.

Tour No. 1

Moscow/Kiev/Leningrad
August 19-26
Price per person: 299 roubles.

Tour No. 2

Moscow/Tbilissi/Erevan/Bakou/Moscow
August 19-28
Price per person: 417 roubles.

Tour No. 3

Central Asia, return to Moscow/
Tashkent/Boukhara/Samarkand
August 19-26
Price per person: 388 roubles.

Tour No. 4

Moscow/Riga/Tallin/Leningrad
August 19-28
Price per person: 362 roubles.

Tour No. 5

Moscow/Irkutsk/Bratsk/Moscow
Dates:
Price per person:

Refunds

Refund, normally total, of tour and accommodation deposite or payments, is made if arrangements are cancelled by June 1. Later cancellations will be subject to a 25 percent service charge. Much depends on your particular travel agency and their arrangements with Intourist. They may also request a 10 percent deposit or some other specified amount, in the first place.

If you are travelling to the Congress on an APEX airfare, there are also special conditions for deposits and refunds. Check them carefully.

Refunds of IPSA registration fees will be made to those who can demonstrate cancellation circumstances which are beyond their control.

VISAS—Step 5

Getting a visa can take time in any country. First, you must obtain from the nearest Soviet Consulate or perhaps some Intourist-approved travel agencies, a visa request form. With your request you must provide three recent small photographs as well as your passport. If you also include a photocopy of pages 2 and 3 of your passport, they can return your passport right away. Requests for visas should be made as early as March 1, 1979, that is to say, preferably four months before the Congress. There is usually a small fee. The "certificate of registration" and your travel arrangements will also have to be presented. If, for any particular reason, you think you may have problems, discuss them with the Soviet Consulate as early as possible. You should state *when* it is you want your visa. The authorization for your visa may not arrive from Moscow until the last moment. But, we are requesting that, at the latest, they should be ready by June 1, 1979, if they are requested by early April.

Do not despair if it is not. At this point, if discussions with the Consulate have no result, contact the International Political Science Association's Secretary-General, Professor John Trent, who will be in touch with the IPSA's International Committee on Visas, composed of Professors Marcel Merle (Chairman, France), Jean Laponce (Canada), Klaus von Beyme (German Federal Republic), Jerzy Wiatr (Poland), and Georgil Shakhnazarov (USSR). The members of the IPSA International Committee on Visas are empowered to devise means and procedures for their activities to help obtain visas for all bona fide political scientists.

IPSA Registration Form and General Information and Instruction Sheet

Instructions

1. Read the details on the Information Sheet.
2. Fill out two copies of the registration form. Please type or print.
3. Enclose your registration fee, preferably in the form of an international bank draft, in convertible currency, if being sent to IPSA, Ottawa, or Paris.
4. Send registration *fee* and *one copy* of registration form:
   a) **For countries in rouble area** (USSR, Eastern Europe, Comecon, in general)
   Send registration form and fee to:

   Prof. W. V. Smirnov, Administrator
   XIth IPSA World Congress
   Soviet Political Science Association
   Frunze 10, G19
   Moscow, 121019, USSR

b) For all other countries
Send in convertible currency to:

Professor John E. Trent
Secretary-General
International Political Science Association
c/o University of Ottawa
Ottawa, K1N 6N5, Canada

OR transfer to:
Account #D1 15595-50
IPSA, Credit Industriel et commercial
66, rue de la Victoire
75452 Paris, France

5. Send *second copy* of your registration form to the secretariat which has *not* received your fee (for information purposes).
6. Send your mail by *airmail.*
7. It is strongly recommended you complete your registration by March so you may start requesting your visa in April.

Low Cost Group Insurance Available to APSA Members

APSA INSURANCE PLANS

Group Life Insurance
$30,000 protection with gradual reductions after age 50
Lifetime coverage as long as you are a member of APSA
Optional Dependent Life Coverage

Accidental Death and Specific Loss
Worldwide Coverage
Permanent Total Disability Benefits

Hospital Cash Plan
$20 or $40 each and every day hospitalized
Payable for up to 365 days for each
period of hospital confinement
Benefits begin with the first day of hospitalization
Daily benefits are doubled if you are hospitalized for cancer

For further information write to:
Director, Insurance Programs
The American Political Science Association
1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

XI World Congress
REGISTRATION FORM
(2 copies required)

1. Surname_____ First Name_____
2. Title_____
3. Member of what political science association?_____
4. Mailing Address_____

   _____ Zip Code_____
5. Mailing address during summer prior to Congress (as of what date)_____

   _____
6. Sex: M ☐ F ☐ Date of Birth_____ Citizenship_____
7. University/Institute_____
8. Position Held_____
9. Will your spouse attend? Yes ☐ No ☐
10. Will your children be with you? Yes ☐ No ☐ Number_____ Age(s)_____
11. Choice of Accommodation:
    Hotel Category 'A' ☐
    Hotel Category 'B' ☐
    University Residence Category 'C' ☐
12. Specify nature of accommodation desired (e.g., number of rooms, beds, if shared, with whom):

    _____

    _____
13. In what city in USSR will you be arriving? Moscow ☐ Other (specify)_____
14. Probable date of arrival_____
15. Means of Arrival: Plane ☐ Car ☐ Train ☐
16. Probable Date of Departure_____
17. Departure from USSR via Moscow: Yes ☐ No (specify)_____
18. In what country do you intend to apply for a Soviet visa?_____
19. Will you be taking an IPSA-sponsored tour following the Congress? No ☐ Yes ☐

    Which tour?_____

    _____
20. Registration fee of $_____ enclosed (for fees, see 'Note on Traveling to Moscow'), or deposited in Paris (give details)_____

    _____

RETURN ONE COPY TO OTTAWA, ONE COPY TO MOSCOW, BY AIRMAIL

Communications

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

The APSA Constitution (Article II, Section 2) states that "The Association shall not be debarred from adopting resolutions or taking such other action as it deems appropriate in support of academic freedom and of freedom of expression by and within the Association, the political science profession, and the university. . . ." Perhaps some members of the Association, including authors of letters published in the Fall edition of *PS,* require an explanation of the relevance of that section to female political scientists and to ERA.

There may be many definitions of academic freedom. As a member of the Academic Freedom Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, I should like to suggest that common to all such definitions must be the minimalist notion that academic freedom is the right to teach one's subject in what one believes to be an objective manner, without fear of reprisals, and, in turn, that notion is predicated on the existence of a position within academia.

According to the National Institute of Education, the percentage of women in the positions of professor and associate professor declined between 1974 and 1975; i.e., women in academic are clustered not only in the lower-salaried positions but in those without tenure. They are subject to the pressures of orthodoxy, as are all untenured faculty, and their freedom of expression is consequently affected (presumably, it is precisely those pressures that necessitate the tenure system). The AAUP reports that women made up only 21.7 percent of all faculty in 1975-1976. While women receive 45 percent of bachelors degrees and 44 percent of masters degrees, they receive only 13.7 percent of doctorates granted, with the highest number in fields typified as "female," e.g., English; relatively few in the social sciences; and the lowest in the physical sciences and engineering (figures supplied by AAAS).

How is one to account for this? There is no scientific evidence, even of the Jensen type, to suggest that women are inherently stupider than men, or that they are less capable of teaching on the college level, or that they are less competent scholars. Could it be that fewer women are interested in becoming academics? Indeed it could, given socialization (how many of us have heard women students say, "I know I'm only a girl, but I'm thinking of going to graduate school"?); but that does not account for the persistent clustering at the lowest hierarchical levels of those women who *have* earned doctorates and who *are* academics. Neither does it explain the $3,000 per year disparity between the incomes of women and men academics at the same rank (figures supplied by NIE).

The simple fact of the matter is that women academics are less likely to be considered for jobs, tenure, and promotion than are men. Without the prod of governmental affirmative action requirements, departments do not advertise available positions or seek to recruit outside the "old boy" network (confirmation of this can be found by determining when various institutions came under HEW scrutiny and comparing the number of advertisements by those institutions in such organs as the *New York Times* before and after HEW involvement). One doesn't have to be a conscious male chauvinist to make it easier for men to get jobs than it is for women; one has only to be in a position of power in academia and rely upon one's friends for suggestions. The odds are that one is male and so are one's professional friends. When it comes to tenure and promotion, how many men have been told, "You can't have tenure because you're married" (but when I announced my engagement, my then-department head told me that "No married woman will ever get tenure in my department; she belongs home taking care of her children") or "You can't have a promotion because there's a man with a family to support who needs the money more than you do" (but the department head who told me that didn't consider the higher-incomed bachelors in the department, nor would he have said the same thing to a male professor whose wife provided the family with a second income)?

The only way this problem can be solved is by requiring the application of sex-neutral standards in academia. Unfortunately, history teaches that such standards are unlikely to be applied voluntarily. The conclusion follows that such legal innovations as ERA are a necessity if women political scientists are to enjoy the same academic freedom and the same freedom of expression currently possessed by male political scientists.

That is why the 1972 APSA resolution in favor of ERA is constitutional; that is why the 1976 APSA resolution in support of the boycott of nonratifying states is constitutional; that is why the decision to move the 1979 convention out of Illinois is constitutional.

As for the gentlemen perturbed by the fact that only a few hundred people (more, I believe, that have normally attended APSA Business Meetings) voted on the matter: *PS* reported (Fall, 1978, p. 524) that 2,741 people registered at the convention, and there were many other members present who chose not to pay the registration fee. Political scientists profess scorn for those Americans who complain about their government but can't be bothered to vote. Video meliora, proboque; Deteriora sequor.

Why did the same gentlemen not protest the fact that even fewer members were responsible for directing APSA to participate in the IPSA meeting in Moscow? Was not that vote predicated on the expressed *political* judgment that academic freedom, and the rights of Soviet scholars, will be well served by an act designed as an assault on the anti-scholarly, anti-free speech policies of the USSR? Or is democracy among political scientists threatened only by votes affirming the rights of those APSA members who are female?

My apologies for the length of this letter. Presumably, however, the publication that reprinted an entire article on the matter by George Will (to paraphrase President John Wahlke at the Business Meeting in question, is he a member of APSA?) will not find the length excessive.

Philippa Strum
Barnard College (Visiting Professor)

To the Editor:

I am writing this communication in the full expectation that it will never be printed as it undoubtedly reflects a "breakdown in political socialization" on my part. In the event this communication is published it may represent even worse: complete breakdown of my employability. But perchance it is better to be a "common clerk or secretary" (no offense meant to honorable and vital functions which indeed I have performed for the majority of my life) than a titled professor (visiting, assistant, associate or full), secure or insecure, paid or underpaid, and administratively socialized or unsocialized.

As a relative newcomer to the "nitty-gritty" of professionalism in our discipline my problem may be personal; my "youth—naivete" interpreted either in generational or life-style theoretical terms, or simply a digestive reaction to the slavish deference (and often worse) to authority figures in political science departments and the extended administrative powers that be, whether these be right or wrong. It has just occurred to me in my brief teaching career that not until I become a full-tenured professor will I have earned the "privilege" to exercise First Amendment rights. (As you see I am not totally pessimistic; I do foresee some utopia in the future.)

We speak of justice and equality routinely in the theory of the discipline but what do these words mean in the everyday job situation? Dare I suggest that in some/most (please choose the term which best applies) departments these principles mean "keep your nose clean," "don't confuse or circumvent the social and political pecking order," and at all times "curry support." Are we engaged in continual coalition building, balance of power strategies and zero-sum games? Are we indeed what one historian, upon the occasion of observing an example of departmental infighting, observed: "just politicians" and not political science professionals. Or is the term "professionalism" like justice and equality not currently "operationalizable" in political science? What is necessary—further conceptualization, more extensive classification (both nominal and ordinal), or more "grand theory" before "professionalism" becomes a reality?

Waltraud Q. Morales
East Carolina University

To the Editor:

Jack Walker's "Challenges of Professional Development for Political Science in the Next Decade and Beyond" is overly pessimistic. The numbers of academic jobs may not decline. Two critical assumptions are questionable.

First, Walker states that "the total number of undergraduates in the country should shrink during the next two decades by 25 percent." It is true that the numbers of persons in the "normal" college years will not be expanding, but, if a higher percentage of secondary school graduates attend college, a large reduction in the number of undergraduates may not occur. With a continuing embourgeoisment of the populace and perhaps better public relations by colleges, it seems likely that more high school graduates will matriculate. But, even if enrollments do drop by 25 percent, we still should limit our pessimism.

A second assumption is that, "As colleges begin to lose undergraduates, many people now holding tenure-track academic jobs will lose them because shrinking departmental budgets will lead to the release of untenured staff, regardless of their accomplishments. . . ." Why should reduced enrollments necessarily bring about "shrinking department budgets"? The implicit argument may be that reduced demand (fewer students) leads to reduced supply (less money in academid budgets and fewer professors). However, we know that often simple supply-demand relationships fail to function. Two examples of this are Pennsylvania's state mental hospitals and, perhaps more directly relevant, university colleges of agriculture.

The number of residents in Pennsylvania's state mental hospitals has diminished by over 50 percent in the past eight years. But, one finds neither reduced budgets nor fewer professional employees.

Similarly, colleges of agriculture at many institutions have sharply reduced numbers of undergraduate students, but often are flourishing

with expanded budgets and more academic positions.

My quibble is only with the conclusion that the future holds fewer academic jobs for political scientists. Professor Walker wisely notes that the nature of our work may be changing fundamentally as students, especially at the graduate level, seek more "how to" skills rather than more traditional liberal arts backgrounds. There is indeed difficulty in combining the role of provider of highly-trained practitioners with our traditional (if sometimes poorly performed) role of critical evaluator, conscience of society. Perhaps, if we come to resemble many colleges of agriculture, Professor Walker may not be too pessimistic after all.

Robert E. O'Connor
Pennsylvania State University

To the Editor:

If something cannot be a reason, then it is not a reason: this seems to be one lesson to be drawn from "Reasons for Journal Rejection," a study by C. M. Bonjean and Jan Hullum (*PS,* Fall 1978, pp. 480-484). Take an ideological reason. It would be a bad reason and, indeed, no article was ever rejected by *SSQ* and, by implication of the classification of all possible reasons, by other journals on ideological grounds.

How is it then possible that I could cite a number of flagrantly and unabashedly ideological reasons that have been evoked by more than one reviewer for more than one journal to reject more than one article, my own and of others?

I do believe that good work ultimately triumphs, and I am persuaded that bad work usually fails for good reasons. Hence censorship ends up to be just a minor annoyance. Besides, self as often as officially appointed censors are not normally distinguished by their brilliance. Here is some advice: do not use the word 'exploitation' writing for *AJS* ('a nineteenth century term'), do not use the words 'capitalists' and 'profit' close to each other writing for *AJPS* (means you are a Marxist set 'to destroy a capitalist system'), use 'Western industrialized' instead of 'capitalist' (why capitalist? all industrial societies are alike), do not *ever* put the words 'class' and 'struggle' next to each other unless you are quoting. This is all there is to it. Oh! If you ever think that your article was rejected for ideological reasons, tell the editors. It makes them feel uncomfortable: it is a reason not to be found among reasons.

Adam Przeworski
University of Chicago

To the Editor:

It is true that Robert A. Dahl of Yale University is one among the better known American political scientists; it is also customary to lavish praise upon recipients of awards.

But I am sure that I am not alone in thinking that Ernest Griffith, in presenting the James Madison award, may have exaggerated Dahl's accomplishments, and that his choice to be the first recipient was not the most felicitous one.

Dahl may or may not have formulated a defensible theory of democracy in his work, but he would have to be the first to deny that his theory is Madisonian either in conception or spirit. Indeed, critics have suggested that Dahl does not fully understand what Madison was about. Dahl himself has written that the men of the Convention "did not know what they were doing" (*Preface to Democratic Theory,* p. 141).

I think some of your readers may appreciate these remarks.

Vukan Kuic
University of South Carolina

To the Editor:

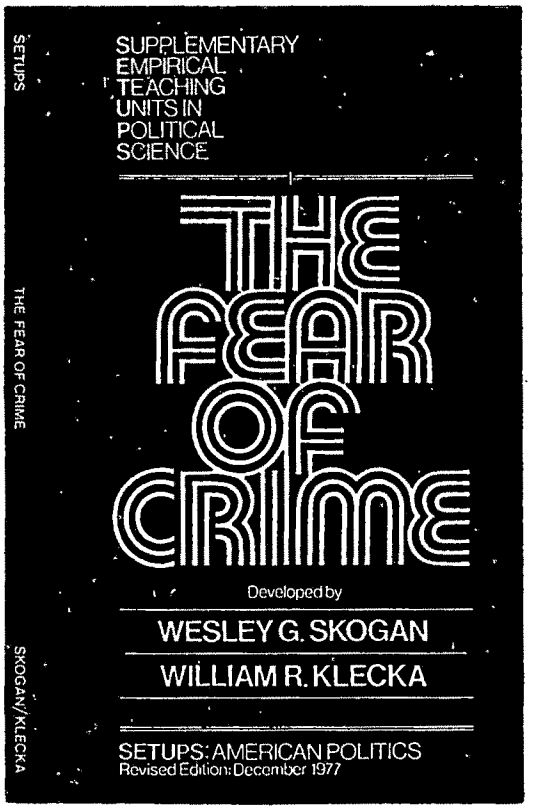
During recent years I have served on several committees which award scholarships or fellowships to members of our profession. Usually, though of course not always, these grants are designed to give support to research activity of some sort. Again, in most cases the initiative to apply for a research grant must be taken by the individual who seeks to secure one. In addition to submitting a vita, and letters of recommendation, the applicant must also prepare a statement explaining the nature of the project he intends to pursue. It has been my experience that quite often applications for such grants are denied because of the inadequacy of the project write-up. This is especially the case with young members of the profession who simply lack the experience and skill to prepare a proper description of a project. Furthermore, many of them are in small institutions where help is not readily available.

I have toyed with the idea that it might be helpful if the American Political Science Association prepared and published a list of senior, experienced scholars who would be willing to give assistance where applicants for grants request it. The Council may want to take up this suggestion at its next meeting. But there are alternatives to which I would like to draw attention. It seems to me that in the case of young college teachers, the most obvious person to turn to for the sort of help I am talking about would be the applicant's doctoral dissertation adviser. If that is not feasible, then I would suggest that the applicant simply write to some well-known scholar whom he happens to know, or merely knows about, and ask for a review of his project write-up. My guess is that no one is likely to be overworked, considering the size of our profession. But one way or another, many applicants for research grants need assistance in the preparation of their project write-ups, for in a national competition the inadequacy of the write-up is often the determining factor. My point is really a very simple one: if an applicant for a grant needs

help, he should recognize that fact, and seek it out.

David Fellman
University of Wisconsin, Madison

A New SETUPS



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News and Notes

Activities

Harry A. Bailey, Jr., Temple University, has received one of six 1978 Christian R. and Mary F. Lindback Foundation Awards for Distinguished Teaching. The award was made by Temple University on Behalf of the Lindback Foundation.

Lawrence A. Baum, Ohio State University, is the recipient of the 1978 Outstanding Teaching Award by the Arts and Sciences Student Council of the Ohio State University.

Thomas Brewer, Eastern Michigan University, received a grant from Eastern Michigan to do research and write on the International Atomic Energy Agency.

James Brown, Southern Methodist University, is on leave for calendar 1979 and will assume the position of professor of National Security at the Air Command and General Staff College of the Air University of Montgomery, Alabama.

William R. Campbell, Miami University, Ohio, returned to the Oxford Campus, after serving 18 months at the University's European Center.

James D. Carroll, Syracuse University, has been appointed by New York State Attorney General Robert Abrams to the Attorney General's Transition Committee.

Daniel S. Cheever, University of Pittsburgh, has been appointed editor-in-chief of Ocean Development and International Law: The Journal of Marine Affairs.

Carl Q. Christol, University of Southern California, participated in a briefing on the societal assessment aspects of Solar Energy at the Department of Energy on October 27-28, 1978. He wrote a White Paper for the Department of Energy entitled "International Agreements and the Satellite Power System (SPS)."

James Coke and **Carl Moore,** Kent State University, were responsible for the planning and administration of a workshop discussion of The White House Conference on Balanced Growth and Economic Development, January 29-February 2, 1978.

David P. Conradt, University of Florida, has been awarded a Senior Fulbright-Hays Research Fellowship to West Germany and is spending the 1978-79 academic year at the Universitat Konstanz and the Institut fur Demoskopie (Allensbach) completing a study of political participation in postwar Germany.

Orville G. Cope, College of Idaho, participated in an NEH Seminar, "Political Participation in Comparative Perspective," at Yale University in summer, 1978. He is on sabbatical leave during the fall term on an Earhart Research Fellowship in Spain.

William J. Daniels, Union College, Schenectady, New York, is serving as a Judicial Fellow for 1978-79 in the Office of the Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice, U.S. Supreme Court.

June T. Dreyer, Miami University, Ohio, is on leave during 1978-79 to serve as a Far East Area Specialist in the Federal Research Division of the U.S. Library of Congress.

William Ellis, Howard University, is on sabbatical leave, 1978-79.

Charles R. Foster, Committee on Atlantic Studies, addressed a seminar on children's literature for guest workers at the 30th International Book Fair in Frankfurt, Germany, October 20, 1978, on the topic of Literature of Bilingual Children in the United States. He was also a delegate to the 24th Annual Assembly of the Atlantic Treaty Association held in Hamburg, September 20-23, 1978. He also participated in a seminar at the Wilton Park Conference Center on ethnic nationalism in Europe, July 1-10, 1978.

Mark Frankel, Wayne State University, participated on a multidisciplinary team of scholars assembled during summer, 1978, by the Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch of the National Institutes of Health to conduct a technology assessment of the use of "intelligent" machines in patient care.

Leila Fraser, Chief Administrator to Milwaukee Mayor Henry W. Maier, has been named by President Jimmy Carter as one of ten members of the United States delegation to the Twentieth General Conference of UNESCO. The conference convened in Paris on October 24.

A. Lee Fritschler, American University, has been elected to membership in the National Academy of Public Administration.

Robert C. Grady, Eastern Michigan University, will be on sabbatical leave during the winter semester doing research on liberalism and the crisis of authority.

William C. Green, Purdue University, participated in a National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Seminar on "The Developing Constitutional Right to Privacy" at the University of Georgia, June 12 to August 4, 1978.

Norman N. Greene, Portland State University, has returned from leave in France where he studied contemporary French political theory.

Harlan Hahn, University of Southern California, is on sabbatical leave during 1978-79. He has been awarded a Rehabilitation Research Fellowship from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for the term of his sabbatical.

Robert W. Hansen, Bowling Green State University, is on leave at the U.S. Department of State, 1978-79.

Charles W. Harris, Howard University, is on sabbatical, 1978-79.

Lenneal Henderson, Howard University, is on leave, 1978-79.

Timothy M. Hennessey, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, organized and chaired a conference, "Formulating Marine Policy: Limitations to Rational Decision-Making at the University of Rhode Island's Graduate School of Oceanography, Narragansett, Rhode Island, June 19-21, 1978. Professor Hennessey also organized and chaired "The Public Sector Management Development Seminar" for 30 state government and higher education managers at the University from August 21-25, 1978.

Donald L. Horowitz, Smithsonian Institution's Research Institute on Immigration and Ethnic Studies, was a finalist for the C. Wright Mills Prize of the Society for the Study of Social Problems with his book, *The Courts and Social Policy,* published in 1977. Earlier the book won the Louis Brownlow Award of the National Academy of Public Administration.

Llewellyn D. Howell, American University, is the recipient of a National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration (NASPAA) Faculty Fellowship for 1978-79 and will spend the year as a program analyst in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, OASD (Program Analysis and Evaluation).

William D. Jackson, Miami University, Ohio, will be on research assignment in the spring semester, 1978-79, to conduct research in Europe and serve as a Faculty Fellow at the University European Center.

J. Bruce Jacobs, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia, has received a grant from the Australian Research Grants Committee and is conducting field research in Taiwan from December, 1978 until March, 1979.

Rober E. Kanet, University of Illinois, Urbana, has received a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies-Social Science Research Council for the completion of a study of Integration in Eastern Europe and Its Implications for East-West Relations.

Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, Georgetown University and American Enterprise Institute, was awarded an honorary degree, L.H.D., by Mount Vernon College at its fall convocation.

College at its fall convocation. Dr. Kirkpatrick has also been elected to the Board of Trustees of the Robert A. Taft Institute of Government.

Ladis K. D. Kristof, Portland State University, has returned from leave during which he lectured at Oxford University, the University of Chicago, the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, and he received a Lilly Foundation faculty fellowship.

Morris Levitt, Howard University, is on sabbatical, 1979.

Nicholas P. Lovrich, Washington State University, participated in the ARCO Faculty Forum in Los Angeles, May 3-5, 1978.

Gene Lyons, Dartmouth College, is spending the academic year in Europe studying multilateral economic and social programs.

Max Mark, Wayne State University, was awarded a grant from the Michigan Council of Humanities to sponsor a two-day conference on "Humanist Values in Foreign Policy," held May 22-24, 1978.

Joseph A. Massey and **Denis G. Sullivan,** Dartmouth College, have been awarded $25,000 by the Sumitomo Policy Research Fund to begin a research project on strains in the Japanese-American relationship in the period 1971-72 to the present. The project, "Power and Indulgence: The Changing Japanese-American Relationship, 1972-78," will involve study of the impact of recent economic changes in the images that the leaders and citizens of each nation hold of the other.

Lynn Mather, Dartmouth College, was awarded a Dartmouth Faculty Fellowship and a sabbatical leave during which time she will research the politics of civil litigation and examine theoretical works on courts and conflict resolution.

David S. McLellan, Miami University, Ohio, returned to full-time teaching in 1978-79 after a spring semester, 1977-78, research assignment to edit the letters of Dean Acheson.

Edward J. Miller, University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point, was elected President-Elect and Program Chairman for 1978-79 of the Wisconsin Political Science Association at its recent meeting.

Patrick M. Morgan, Washington State University, was a member of the faculty for the 8th National Security Education Seminar, June 19-July 14, 1978. The Seminar was held at the Colorado College in Colorado Springs, and is designed to help college instructors from around the nation improve their teaching on national security policy matters. It is sponsored by the National Security Program of New York University and funded by a grant from the Mellon Foundation.

Robert Makamura and **Bruce Cooper,** Dartmouth College, have been awarded a $54,000 grant to study collective bargaining legislation in various states and how it affects arbitration between school administrators and local school boards. The two-year study is financed by a grant from the National Institute of Education.

Shirley E. Meeker, Bowling Green State University, is on leave serving as a management analyst in the Science and Education Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture until January, 1980.

G. Theodore Mitau, Minnesota State University System, was recently hospitalized for what turned out to be inoperable cancer of the pancreas. Dr. Mitau is obtaining radiation therapy at the University of Minnesota hospitals and has proceeded to resume his teaching schedule consistent with such therapy.

Tae Y. Nam, University of Arkansas, Pine Bluff, has received a grant of the University Year for Action from the Federal Action Agency for the year 1978-79. The grant is to train 20 students for service learning in public service agencies in Arkansas.

Joseph L. Nyomarkay, University of Southern California, will be on sabbatical leave during the spring, 1979 semester.

Julius Okolo, Howard University, is on sabbatical, 1978-79.

Glenn R. Parker, Miami University, Ohio, is on research assignment during fall, 1978-79, to co-author a book on *Congress and the American Public.*

Oral E. Parks, East Carolina University, has been elected to a three-year term as the first Editor of the Journal of the North Carolina Political Science Association.

Walfred H. Peterson, Washington State University, is on leave for 1978-79. He has been appointed to the position of Visiting Fellow at the Calvin College Center for Christian Scholarship. The Center's fellows will study the topic, "Public Justice and Educational Equity."

Richard C. Remy, Ohio State University, has received a contract from the National Institute of Education for a project to develop briefing guides on basic citizen competencies for educators, and a contract from the U.S. Office of Education to prepare policy recommendations on school-community relations.

Susanne H. Rudolph, University of Chicago, has been appointed to the Board of Foreign Scholarships for a three-year term by President Carter.

Gerard F. Rutan, Western Washington University, has been appointed General Consultant to the National Conference of State Legislatures.

Karl P. Sauvant, Centre on Transnational Corporations, is on leave at the Universitat Bielefeld, Germany.

Victoria Schuck, Mount Vernon College, has been elected to the Council of the National Municipal League.

John Seiler has been awarded a grant in the recent Ford Foundation competition for research on international security and arms control issues to the research and to write a book on *South African Response to External Pressure.* He will be spending some time in South Africa and most of the academic year will be spent as an Associate Research Fellow at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies.

Sheldon Simon, Arizona State University, has been named a member of the Council on Foreign Relations project on Soviet Policy in Asia. The project is being coordinated by Don Zagoria of Hunter College.

J. David Singer, University of Michigan, participated in the 3rd Annual Meeting of the Social Science History Association, November 3-5, Columbus, Ohio, as co-chairman of the Diplomatic History-World Politics network.

Archibald Singham, Howard University, is on leave, 1978-79.

William Spragens, Bowling Green State University, was on sabbatical during the fall term at the Policy Analysis Staff of the Democratic National Committee.

Charles M. Tidmarch, Union College, Schenectady, New York, was selected as a Congressional Fellow of the APSA, 1978-79.

George O. Totten, University of Southern California, is still on leave and has extended his stay as visiting professor at the University of Stockholm until January, 1979.

Sidney Ulmer, University of Kentucky, has been awarded an Alumni Professorship at the University of Kentucky and is also carrying on research under an NSF grant concerning Supreme Court decision making.

James E. Underwood, Union College, Schenectady, New York, is on sabbatical during 1978-79.

Sandra Wurth-Hough, East Carolina University, attended the C.I.S.E. (Consortium on International Studies Education) workshop, July 16-22, 1978, at Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Robert L. Youngblood, Arizona State University, will spend six months, beginning in March, 1979, at the University of the Philippines as a Senior Fulbright Researcher. He will conduct a social discipline study of young Filipinos.

New Appointments

Larry E. Arnhart, assistant professor, Idaho State University; formerly of Rosary College and University of Chicago.

Barton L. Boyer, assistant professor, The College of Idaho.

Jacqueline A. Braveboy-Wagner, instructor, Bowling Green State University.

Richard W. Campbell, assistant professor, Miami University, Ohio.

Steve Chan, assistant professor, Texas A&M University; formerly of University of Maryland.

Harry I. Chernotsky, lecturer, University of North Carolina, Charlotte; formerly of Rutgers University.

Barbara Ann Chotiner, assistant professor, University of Alabama; formerly of Library of Congress.

Bruce Clary, assistant professor, Portland State University; formerly of North Carolina State University.

Matthew C. Cohen, assistant professor, Oberlin College.

Jerome Corsi, research associate professor, University of New Mexico.

Patrick R. Cotter, assistant professor, University of Alabama.

Race D. Davies, assistant professor, Idaho State University; formerly of Washington State University.

Dwight F. Davis, assistant professor, Texas A&M University; formerly of University of Oklahoma.

Vine Deloria, professor, University of Arizona.

George C. Edwards III, associate professor, Texas A&M University; formerly of Tulane University.

Richard C. Elling, assistant professor, Wayne State University; formerly of University of Kentucky.

Richard F. Fenno, Jr., William R. Kenan, Jr. professor, University of Rochester.

Michael Fitzgerald, assistant professor, University of Tennessee, Knoxville; formerly of University of Missouri, Columbia.

Donald M. Freeman, Ingleheart professor and head, University of Evansville.

Patricia Freeman, assistant professor, University of Tennessee, Knoxville; formerly of the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

Brian J. Galligan, lecturer, La Trobe University, Australia.

Charles T. Goodsell, professor, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; formerly of Southern Illinois University.

Robert Gorman, assistant professor, University of Tennessee, Knoxville; formerly of Hampton Institute.

Barbara Grier, instructor, Tennessee State University, Nashville.

George Guess, assistant professor, University of New Mexico; formerly of Jackson State University.

Paul R. Hagner, assistant professor, Washington State University.

Arie Halachmi, associate professor, Tennessee State University, Nashville.

William John Hanna, professor, University of Maryland, College Park; formerly of City University of New York and University of Texas, Dallas.

Steven W. Hays, assistant professor and director of MPA programs, University of South Carolina; formerly of California State University, Dominguez Hills.

H. Kenneth Hibbeln, assistant professor, Bowling Green State University.

David B. Hill, assistant professor, Texas A&M University; formerly of the University of Alabama at Birmingham.

Charles A. Johnson, assistant professor, Texas A&M University; formerly of Texas Tech University.

Richard C. Kearney, assistant professor, University of South Carolina; formerly of University of Northern Iowa.

Mary Grisez Kweit, assistant professor, University of North Dakota.

Michael B. Levy, assistant professor, Texas A&M University; formerly of Rutgers University.

Mark I. Lichbach, assistant professor, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle; formerly of Northwestern University.

Norman R. Luttbeg, professor, Texas A&M University; formerly of SUNY, Stony Brook.

Joseph McCormick, assistant professor, Howard University.

Donald J. McCrone, professor, University of Washington.

Robert G. Meadows, assistant professor, University of Kentucky; formerly of the Annenberg School of Communications, University of Pennsylvania.

Jerome Milch, assistant professor, University of Pittsburgh.

Daniel Minns, assistant professor, Case Western Reserve University; formerly of Yale University.

Waltraud Morales, assistant professor, East Carolina University.

Maria Chan Morgan, assistant professor, Earlham College.

Steven M. Neuse, assistant professor, University of Tennessee, Knoxville; formerly of the University of Texas, El Paso.

Michael Ng-Quinn, assistant professor, Portland State University; formerly of Harvard University.

Kevin L. Parsons, assistant professor, University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh.

Louis A. Picard, assistant professor, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; formerly of Gustavus Adolphus College.

Phyllis R. Pomerantz, assistant professor, Hartwick College.

Anne L. Potter, assistant professor, Oberlin College.

Harold E. Quinley, assistant professor, New School for Social Research; formerly of Manhattanville College.

Russell Renka, instructor, Southeast Missouri State University; formerly of University of Texas.

Dennis D. Riley, associate professor, University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point.

Robert Roper, assistant professor, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale; formerly of University of Kentucky.

Philip A. Russo, Jr., assistant professor, Miami University, Ohio.

Daniel R. Sabia, assistant professor, University of South Carolina.

Margaret Scranton, assistant professor, University of Arkansas, Little Rock; formerly of University of Pittsburgh and Brookings Institution.

Richard Seltzer, assistant professor, Howard University.

Stephen N. Sestanovich, assistant professor, New School for Social Research.

Frederick L. Shiels, assistant professor, Mercy College, Dobbs Ferry, New York.

Ervin Shienbaum, instructor, Bowling Green State University; formerly of SUNY, Oswego.

John W. Simon, assistant professor, Bates College.

Deannkay Skolfield, assistant professor, Kent State University; formerly of Columbia College.

Anne Twining Sloan, instructor, University of South Carolina; formerly of Ohio State University.

Raymond Tatalovich, associate professor, Loyola University of Chicago, and director, Center for Urban Policy.

Marcia W. Taylor, assistant professor, University of South Carolina; formerly of Temple University.

Lorenzo Thompson, associate professor, University of Arkansas, Little Rock; formerly of Shaw University.

Susan J. Tolchin, associate professor, George Washington University.

Marc Triebwasser, assistant professor, Northeastern University.

Harvey J. Tucker, assistant professor, Texas A&M University; formerly of University of Oregon.

Charles Lynn Usher, assistant professor,University of North Carolina, Charlotte; formerly of Miami University, Ohio.

Harry Williams, assistant professor, Tennessee State University, Nashville.

Ralph M. Wood, assistant professor, University of North Dakota.

James S. Young, professor, University of Virginia.

Visiting and Temporary Appointments

Mary Jane Barthwell, visiting assistant professor, Howard University, spring 1979.

Samuel Beer, visiting professor, Dartmouth College, winter 1979.

Dennis Brennan, visiting assistant professor, Kent State University.

Hugh A. Bone, distinguished visiting professor, Simon Fraser University, summer 1978; University of Washington.

Steven J. Brams, visiting professor, University of California, Irvine, winter and spring 1979; New York University.

Roger A. Brooks, visiting assistant professor, University of Minnesota; formerly of Macalester College.

Clifford Brown, visiting assistant professor, Union College, 1978-79.

Charles Cnudde, visiting professor, University of Arizona, 1978-79.

Uday Desai, visiting assistant professor, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

Nelson Charles Dometrius, visiting assistant professor, Texas Tech University.

Richard Doyle, visiting assistant professor, College of Idaho, 1978.

Henry Ehrmann, visiting professor, Dartmouth College, fall 1978.

Elizabeth G. Ferris, visiting assistant professor, Miami University, Ohio, 1978-79.

Jane Flax, visiting assistant professor, Howard University.

Robin R. Gillies, visiting lecturer, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, 1978-79.

William C. Green, visiting assistant professor, Purdue University; formerly of Niagara University.

Wolfram F. Hanrieder, visiting professor, Bologna Center, Johns Hopkins University, spring 1979; University of California, Santa Barbara.

William A. Hazleton, visiting assistant professor, Miami University, 1978-79.

Samuel Hendel, adjunct professor, New York University, spring 1979.

Kai Hildebrandt, visiting lecturer, University of Windsor, 1978-79; University of Michigan.

Thomas Jukam, visiting assistant professor, University of Arizona, spring 1979.

Scott Keeter, visiting instructor, Union College, 1978-79.

Robert A. Kocis, visiting assistant professor, Bowling Green State University.

Richard Kolbe, visiting professor, Dartmouth College, fall 1978.

Perry G. Lovett, visiting assistant professor, Washington State University.

C. B. Macpherson, visiting distinguished professor, Arizona State University, spring 1979; University of Toronto.

Harvey C. Mansfield, Sr., visiting professor, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, winter 1978-79.

Robert J. Moody, visiting assistant professor, Texas Tech University.

Hassan Nejad, adjunct associate professor, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale; formerly of the University of Tehran.

Richard E. Neustadt, Phi Beta Kappa visiting scholar, 1978-79; Harvard University.

Helmut Norpoth, visiting assistant professor, University of Arizona, 1978-79.

Robert S. Norris, visiting assistant professor, Miami University, Ohio, 1978-79.

Frederick Onyeoziri, visiting lecturer, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, 1978-79.

Ellen F. Paul, visiting assistant professor, Miami University, Ohio, 1978-79.

Michael Stephen Pendleton, visiting assistant professor, Texas Tech University.

Dianne Pinderhughes, visiting assistant professor, Howard University, spring 1979.

Kul B. Rai, visiting fellow, Yale University, spring and summer 1979; Southern Connecticut State College.

Susanne Hoeber Rudolph, Phi Beta Kappa visiting scholar, 1978-79; University of Chicago.

Lester Ross, visiting assistant professor, University of Arizona, 1978-79.

Dorothy Schultz, visiting assistant professor, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale; formerly of Grambling State University.

Thomas Sedwick, assistant professor, Hartwick College.

Edward Sidlow, visiting instructor, Arizona State University, 1978-79.

Michael P. Smith, visiting scholar, University of Essex, Colchester, England, second semester 1978-79; Tulane University.

David Speak, visiting assistant professor, East Carolina University, 1978-79.

Paul Taylor, visiting professor, Dartmouth College, spring 1979; London School of Economics.

Joan Hulse Thompson, visiting assistant professor, Union College, 1978-79.

David M. Welborn, visiting professor, L. B. Johnson School, University of Texas, Austin; University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Milton White, visiting professor, Howard University.

Administrative Appointments

Weston H. Ager, professor and chairman. University of Miami, Coral Gables.

Joel Anderson, dean of the graduate school, University of Arkansas, Little Rock.

Herbert B. Asher, assistant dean, College of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Ohio State University.

Glenn E. Brooks, dean of the college and faculty, Colorado College.

Roger A. Brooks, senior program evaluation specialist, Minnesota Legislative Audit Commission; formerly of Macalester College.

Elliott A. Brown, professional staff member, U.S. House of Representatives Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control and adjunct professor of government and public administration, American University; formerly of Congressman Benjamin A. Gilman (N.Y.) office.

N. Joseph Cayer, director, Center for Public Service, Texas Tech University.

Yong H. Cho, head, Department of Urban Studies, University of Akron.

Philip B. Coulter, chairman, Department of Political Science, and director, Bureau of Public Administration, University of Alabama; formerly of Purdue University.

Bryant Cureton, associate dean for program, Hartwick College.

Howard E. Dean, department head, Portland State University.

Peter deLeon, senior social scientist, Policy Analysis Branch, Solar Energy Research Institution.

Bryan T. Downes, associate dean, School of Community Service and Public Affairs, University of Oregon.

Raymond J. Fening, coordinator for the social sciences, Miami University, Ohio, Middletown Campus.

John Osgood Field, associate, Nutrition Institute, Tufts University, and associate professor of political science.

Richard B. Finnegan, chairman, Political Science Department, and director, Dublin Semester in Irish Studies, Stonehill College.

James Garrett, director of undergraduate studies, Howard University.

Ray A. Geigle, chairman, California State College, Bakersfield.

Robert E. Gilbert, chairman, Northeastern University.

Martin E. Goldstein, acting chairman, Widener College.

P. N. Grabosky, director, Office of Crime Statistics, Office of the Attorney-General for

South Australia; formerly of University of Vermont.

Donald H. Haider, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Treasury for Intergovernmental Relations, U.S. Department of the Treasury.

Frederick Hartwig, acting chair, Union College.

Hans Indorf, administrative assistant to Senator Robert Morgan, 1978-79.

John S. Jackson, III, associate dean of graduate school, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

Dean Jaros, associate dean, Graduate School, University of Kentucky.

Malcolm Jewell, research professor, University of Kentucky, 1978-79.

Richard M. Johnson, vice chancellor for academic affairs, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle.

Robert Johnston, chairman, University of Arkansas, Little Rock.

Sugwon Kang, chairman of the faculty, Hartwick College.

Calvin Ledbetter, Jr., dean of liberal arts, University of Arkansas, Little Rock.

Herman Lujan, vice president for minority affairs and professor, University of Washington.

Donald McNemar, associate dean of faculty for social sciences, Dartmouth College.

David Nichols, research scientist, Energy Systems Research Group, Boston; formerly of the State University of New York at Albany.

Eric A. Nordlinger, chairman, Brown University.

Joseph J. Penbera, assistant to the provost and associate professor, University of Miami, Coral Gables.

Ronald E. Pynn, chairman, University of North Dakota.

Walton A. Raitt, chairman, College of the Pacific.

David E. RePass, head, University of Connecticut.

Philip Roeder, assistant director of graduate studies of the MPA program, University of Kentucky.

John H. Romani, president, American Public Health Association.

Frank P. Scioli, Jr., section head, applied social and behavioral sciences, National Science Foundation.

Neil Snortland, coordinator of the MPA program, University of Arkansas, Little Rock.

Richard A. Styskal, associate dean of graduate studies, City University of New York.

Richard P. Suttmeier, chairman, Hamilton College.

Raymond Tatalovich, associate professor and director, Center for Urban Policy, Loyola University of Chicago.

John A. Wanat, associate professor and director of Masters Program in Public Agency Administration, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle.

Herbert H. Werlin, editor, *The Urban Edge,* for the Council for International Urban Liaison, Washington, D.C.

Linda Williams, director of graduate studies, Howard University.

Promotions

Theodore S. Arrington, University of North Carolina, Charlotte: associate professor.

Lewis G. Bender, Eastern Michigan University: assistant professor.

Ellen Boneparth, San Jose State University: associate professor.

Peter Chen, Wayne State University: professor.

Bryan T. Downes, University of Oregon: professor.

Harry W. Fuchs, III, University of Tennessee, Nashville: associate professor.

John A. Garcia, University of Arizona: associate professor.

Robert C. Grady, Eastern Michigan University: associate professor.

Nora Hamilton, University of Southern California: assistant professor.

Robert Heineman, Alfred University: professor.

Timothy M. Hennessey, University of Rhode Island: professor.

Llewellyn D. Howell, The American University: associate professor.

Helen Ingram, University of Arizona: professor.

Galen A. Irwin, Leyden University: reader in political behavior.

Edward Jackson, Howard University: associate professor.

J. Bruce Jacobs, La Trobe University: senior lecturer.

Robert M. Johnstone, Jr., Earlham College: associate professor.

Roger E. Kanet, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign: professor.

Nelson Kasfir, Dartmouth College: associate professor.

Sharon Perlman Krefetz, Clark University: associate professor.

James A. Kuhlman, University of South Carolina: professor and chairman.

Marjorie Lansing, Eastern Michigan University: professor.

Michael E. Lynch, State University of New York, Oneonta: associate professor.

William Lyons, University of Tennessee, Knoxville: associate professor and associate director, Bureau of Public Administration.

James A. McCain, State University College, Brockport, New York: associate professor.

Steven A. Peterson, Alfred University: associate professor.

Gregory J. Rathjen, University of Tennessee, Knoxville: associate professor.

George E. Rawson, Miami University, Ohio: assistant professor.

Frank E. Rogers, Winston-Salem State University: associate professor.

Robert M. Rood, University of South Carolina: associate professor.

Claes G. Ryn, The Catholic University of America: associate professor.

John Sacco, University of South Carolina: associate professor.

Paul E. Scheele, State University of New York, Oneonta: professor.

John W. Simon, Bates College: assistant professor.

Eloise Taylor, Kent State University: associate professor.

Ignatius Ts'ao, State University of New York, Oneonta: professor.

Kenneth Vanlandingham, University of Kentucky: professor.

Richard Winters, Dartmouth College: associate professor.

Retirements

John A. Davis, professor and former chairman, The City College, CUNY, has retired and was appointed Professor Emeritus, as of January 31, 1979.

G. Lowell Field, professor emeritus, University of Connecticut.

Samuel Hendel has retired from Trinity College.

H. A. I. Sugg, East Carolina University, has retired from full-time teaching.

Corrections

In the Letter to the Editor by Martin Gruberg in the Fall *PS,* the last figures in item (b)—A female chair but an otherwise male panel: Alternative Policy Instruments—should have read 0-2 not 2-3. *PS* regrets the error.

The announcement of the 1978 Benjamin Evans Lippincott Award to Eric Voegelin in the Fall *PS* incorrectly noted the title of one of his award-winning works, *The New Science of Politics.* Also, the second work recognized, the four-volume work, *Order and History,* was published between 1956 and 1974 not 1975. *PS* regrets these errors.

Richard Moore's dissertation title in the Fall *PS* under Foreign and Cross-National Political Institutions and Behavior should have been listed as "Soldiers, Politicians and Reaction: The Etiology of Military Rule in Uruguay." Arizona.

In Memoriam

Harold D. Lasswell died on December 18, 1978. A memorial to him will appear in a future issue of *PS.*

Roy Victor Peel

Roy Victor Peel, Distinguished Professor Emeritus, California State University, Northridge, died August 31, 1978 at the age of 82 of cancer, after a long illness. Survivors include his widow Esther (Peggy), daughter Sonya (Sunny) Barnes, son Peter Peel, and five grandchildren.

Professor Peel was born in Des Moines, Iowa, July 26, 1896, and grew up there. He received his A.B. from Augustana College (1920), and his A.M. (1923) and Ph.D. (1927) from the University of Chicago. His career as a political scientist was extraordinary in that he attained distinction in several provinces of politics: scholarship, the management of political campaigns, administrative service to government, and teaching.

Roy Peel and Thomas C. Donnelly wrote two books on national presidential campaigns: *The 1928 Campaign: An Analysis* (1931) and *The 1932 Campaign: An Analysis* (1935). These became well-known and both were recently republished. Professor Peel's most famous volume probably is *The Political Clubs of New York City* (1935, republished 1968). In their 1975 work, *Political Clubs in New York,* Norman M. Adler and Blance Davis Blank say that it continues Peel's book, and Professor Peel wrote the foreword. He also wrote *State Government Today* (1948) and between 1932 and 1978, published numerous articles in professional journals, encyclopedias and newspapers, and chapters in various books. He edited, with Joseph S. Roucek, *Introduction to Politics* (1944). He was also the editor of two volumes for the American Academy of Political and Social Science: *Better City Government* (1938) and *The Ombudsman or Citizen's Defender: A Modern Institution* (1968). A substantial proportion of his research was on Scandinavia.

His career was a blend of public service and teaching. He interrupted his undergraduate education to serve in the Army Air Service (1918-19), where he rose from private to second lieutenant. He began teaching at Trinity College in Round Rock, Texas (1920-21), then moved to a college in Minneapolis (1921-22), and in 1922-23 earned his Masters degree at the University of Chicago. In 1924-25 he taught at New York University, and in 1925-26 was a graduate assistant in political science at the University of Chicago. He taught at the University of Rochester, 1926-27, and then was appointed an assistant professor, later associate professor, at New York University (1927-38), where he also became director of research in public administration. In 1934 he served as Chairman of the Fusion Party in New York City and managed the successful campaign for the mayoralty of Fiorello H. LaGuardia. In 1939 he moved to Indiana University as professor of government and director of the Institute of Politics, which was created for him.

Taking wartime leave in 1942, he served the government in various capacities—as a civilian, with the Army, with the Office of Strategic Services, and finally with the Office of War Information. In 1945 he became Chief of the U.S. Information Service, Copenhagen. In 1946 he was visiting professor at the University of New Mexico. He returned to Indiana University in 1947 and managed the successful campaign of a reform candidate for the office of mayor. In 1948 he directed the strategy of the successful Democratic candidate for governor, Henry F. Schricker. He was appointed Director of the Census in 1950 and supervised the 17th decennial national census, which he described as "the biggest single statistical undertaking in American history" up to that time. He left office in 1953 and became Chairman of the Political Science Department and Director of the Institute of Government at the University of Utah. He remained at Utah until 1961 but served as visiting professor at Michigan State University in 1960 and took extended leave to serve as a consultant to the New Jersey State Planning Bureau. In 1961 he left Utah to become Chairman at California Lutheran College; he finished his teaching career at California State University, Northridge (1963-76).

His interests were primarily in comparative government (the United States, the Scandinavian countries, and Germany) and American government (political parties, elections, voting behavior, administration, automation, planning, and urban government). He received a number of grants for research from various organizations, including the Social Science Research Council (1930-31), the Rockefeller Foundation Spelman Fund (1934-36), Remington-Rand (1953-54), the Local Government Survey Commission of the State of Utah (1955-56), and IBM (1971-72). Among his honors were an honorary LL.D., Augustana College, 1950; a Gold Medal for Exceptional Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1952; and a period as guest of honor of the West German Government, 1964.

Roy Peel was a devoted Lutheran. He was also a lifelong champion of reform and improvement in government. He said that his thinking had been particularly influenced by several great teachers at Chicago, especially political scientists Charles E. Merriam, Leonard D. White, and Quincy Wright; historians A. C. McLaughlin, William E. Dodd, and G. Scherill; and economists John H. Williams and Paul Douglas. At the time of his death he had finished all but the last chapter of an autobiography. His mature wisdom and keen political insight were of considerable benefit to his colleagues as well as his students; and his active mind, zest for work, encouragement of others, and love of the academic life were an inspiration. He was a gentleman, exemplifying kindness and decency and dignity.

Donations may be made by those who wish to do so to the Roy Victor Peel Memorial Scholarship, Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois 61201.

Francis D. Wormuth
Dalmas H. Nelson
The University of Utah

John E. Reeves

John E. Reeves, who died on May 19, 1978, at the age of 75, had a long record of distinguished service to the University of Kentucky and the state of Kentucky. He received the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1926 and the Master of Arts degree in 1938, both in political science, from the University of Kentucky. He joined the Political Science Department at the University in 1940, and served in that department, with occasional interruptions for governmental service, until he retired in 1968 with the rank of associate professor. He served as acting head of the department in 1948.

During his teaching career, Jack Reeves trained a large number of those who have served in Kentucky state and local governments during the last 20 years. He brought to the classroom a vast store of knowledge about Kentucky government, which was reflected in the book on that topic that he published in several editions, and in other monographs and articles on state and local government. He also brought to the classroom a warm interest in students and a determination to inspire in them the same interest in politics and government that he shared.

Jack Reeves was an active member of the University community. He was a member of the Senate and served on the Senate Council in 1962-64. He was an active member and officeholder in the AAUP. He served a term as president of the Kentucky Conference of Political Scientists, was on the council of the Midwest Political Science Association, and was a member of the American Political Science Association.

Jack Reeves played a vital role in government and politics before, during, and after his years at the University. He served in several federal

and state agencies, and for three years after his retirement (1974-77) he served as the first ombudsman of the Kentucky Department of Human Resources, handling more than 3,000 cases a year. He played a major role in the repeated efforts to revise the state constitution, through amendments or conventions, persisting in his belief that the people of Kentucky could be persuaded to see the need for a modern structure of government. He ran for local and legislative offices, campaigned for a variety of candidates, and served in political party offices.

Whether in the classroom, in government service, or in political campaigns, Jack Reeves persisted in his efforts to bring about honest, competent, modern government in the state of Kentucky. In these efforts he was always a political realist, but he never lost his vision of a better Kentucky. Some of his efforts fell short of success, but he contributed as much, and perhaps more, than any other private citizen over the last four decades to making politics and government work in his native state.

Malcolm E. Jewell
University of Kentucky

William L. Reno

William Lawson Reno passed away on October 8, 1978 at the age of 71.

Professor Reno was a broadly-based political scientist with special interests in jurisprudence, international law and political theory. His major academic service was at American University from 1946-1953 following an administrative tour with the War Production Board in World War II.

In 1953, he left academe to manage the family farming business. He retained his interests in political affairs and was a life-time member of the American Political Science Association and the American Society of International Law.

Professor Reno was a graduate of Princeton University, and earned his Ph.D. at the University of California, Berkeley.

A. Lee Fritschler
Lowell Hattery
American University

William A. Steiger

On December 4, 1978, William A. Steiger, Member of Congress from Wisconsin, died in his sleep of a heart attack at age 40. With his death the Congress lost one of its most distinguished and constructive members; the Republican Party lost an articulate spokesman and leader; the political science profession lost a dedicated supporter; and the political scientists who had the good fortune to know and work with him lost a cherished friend.

Bill Steiger was a supporter and ally of political science. He was involved in the Congressional Fellowship from the start of his 12-year career in the House of Representatives. Every year since 1967 Congressional Fellows have served on his staff. The 19 political scientists, journalists, and civil servants who are now Fellowship alumni of the Steiger Office had experiences that epitomized the program's ideals and goals. Their desks were in the Congressman's office and they observed and participated fully in his wide-ranging activities. They were given important legislative assignments and even an opportunity to visit the Sixth District with him. Bill Steiger's commitment to the Fellowship program was also reflected in his service on the program's Advisory Committee, where he played an active role in building support for the program within and outside Congress. He was a regular speaker at the seminars of the Fellows. In the week prior to his death, he had participated in a session with the Fellows that was characterized by brisk debate, candor, perceptive insights, and good humor.

His involvement with political science went well beyond the Congressional Fellowship program. For students of Congress, political parties, and American politics generally, Bill Steiger's door was always open. A session with Bill Steiger was beneficial, not only because he was well informed, bright, and candid, but because he thought like a social scientist. He, too, was seeking an understanding of politics that transcended anecdotes and inside depesterism. He comprehended fully what the political science enterprise was all about and we benefited from his understandings. He did more than meet with us, he made his office into our office while in Washington and he went out of his way to secure access to other Washington decision makers and data for us.

He had a consuming interest and commitment to politics, but it was not an interest born of self-aggrandizement. Rather, his concerns were for the substance of policy and the integrity of the political process. Though a relatively junior member of the House, his impact on a wide range of legislation was profound. National policy on the volunteer army, occupational health and safety, legal services for the poor, and tax reform bear his mark, as does the open housing statute of Wisconsin, where he served as a member of the State Assembly. He was dedicated to his Wisconsin constituents, but his approach was never parochial.

Bill Steiger was concerned also about the process of politics and determined to improve it. As a member of the Select Committee on Committees, he fought to reform and rationalize the committee system. He was one of the leaders of a Republican House task force that reformed the seniority system and was instrumental in shaping the Legislative Reform Act of 1970. Recently, he succeeded in making the Congressional Record an accurate account of what happens in the House floor.

Political scientists have long considered political parties an essential link between citizens and their government in a democracy. Bill Steiger shared that belief and was intensely involved in efforts to strengthen parties in general, and his Republican Party in particular. As chairman in the mid-1970s of the Rule 29 Committee

appointed by the Republican National Chairman, he worked for reform of the convention delegate selection process. His interest in the future of political parties and the integrity of the electoral process led him to be a litigant in the Supreme Court case which tested the constitutionality of the post-Watergate campaign finance legislation. As befitted a man whose District included Ripon, the GOP birthplace, he was a fierce partisan, in the best sense of that term. In the last months of his life, as his national reputation grew because of his successful efforts to reform the capital gains tax, he devoted great amounts of time to speaking at Republican fund raisers across the country. He hoped that these exhausting efforts would help elect fellow partisans and enable him to have an impact on the selection of the next Republican presidential nominee.

Though an unabashed partisan, he gained the respect of both his political allies and opponents. His legislative accomplishments reflected not only an ability to fight for the things important to his party, but also an ability to rise above partisanship and self interest. David Obey, his Democratic congressional colleague and friend since their days together as University of Wisconsin undergraduates summed up the Steiger style of politics when he said

> He was just personally kind and thoughtful. In the 20 years since we started debating on the steps of the Wisconsin Student Union, I never saw him do a destructive thing. I never saw him take a cheap shot. [He was] the Republican who was the most effective bridge between the parties in Congress.

Because many of us as teachers constantly confront cynicism among our students about politics and politicians, Bill Steiger had a special significance. He was a politician of exceptional talent, drive and integrity to whom none of the cynical observations applied. We could point to him as an example of political leadership as it ought to be. David Broder was therefore right when he observed that we would do honor to the memory of Bill Steiger if we would make it a point to speak and write of other members of his profession, who like Bill, exemplify politics at its finest.

John F. Bibby
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

Abraham Yeselson

Abraham Yeselson was one of the most dedicated political scientists of this or any generation. His premature death on May 3, 1978 in New Brunswick, New Jersey, deprived the Political Science Department of University College, Rutgers University, of its chairman and the country of an authority on the United Nations.

Once a world federalist, Professor Yeselson grew disillusioned with the United Nations. In the past decade he contended that the UN was a weapon of world politics, tending more to worsen than to resolve international disputes. After graduating from Rutgers with a masters degree, Yeselson took his doctorate at Brown University, where he studied under UN specialists of the caliber of Professor Leland Goodrich. He taught briefly at Swarthmore and Brown and then in 1951 began his career at Rutgers University. He extended the periphery of his teaching to the Universities of Helsinki and Toulouse as Visiting Professor, and from the mid-60s onward to nationwide American television. In 1964 he presented on NBC-TV a series of talks on "Communism" and, one success upon another, in 1965, 1970, and 1972 54 lectures for CBS-TV on "The Politics of Peace," "The Eisenhower Years," and "East Against West." During his span of more than 25 years at Rutgers he won distinction as scholar and lecturer, and as advocate of the cause of adult education.

In 1974 with Professor Anthony Gaglione he published his last full-scale work, *A Dangerous Place: The United Nations as a Weapon in World Politics.* He was the UN now as little more than a foreign policy instrument, as a vehicle to advance short-run national interests dangerous to world peace. In this book, in many articles and public appearances, and in testimony before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he urged the United States to disengage itself from the political organs of the UN.

Professor Yeselson's commitment to the UN varied with its contribution, as he saw it, to world peace; his commitment to teaching was invariable. As his mentor, the late Dr. Edward McNall Burns, had done before him, he delivered his lectures without notes, and they were entrancing. In and out of the classroom his affection for those who wished to learn was deep and personal. There were no sgudents so ignorant or so gauche whom he would not undertake to bring into the world of men and ideas. Up the four steep flights of stairs at New Jersey Hall they would find him, with his slouch and beret, glad to see them. Of the known prejudices of mankind he had none. Abe Yeselson was a cosmopolitan.

He had no doctrines with which to arm disciples. He possessed no disciples. His students and friends possessed *him.* A more peaceable man cannot be imagined. Yet a fighter, always to be respected.

His illness was brief. He watched his pleasures—travel, tennis, painting, poker, whatever—go by, one by one. To hell with it. Until his last breath the mention of a friend's name would make him laugh. His friends were those he laughed with, and the mere sound of their name sprang a reflex. Going to Rutgers every day is not much fun anymore.

Sebastian de Grazia
Rutgers University

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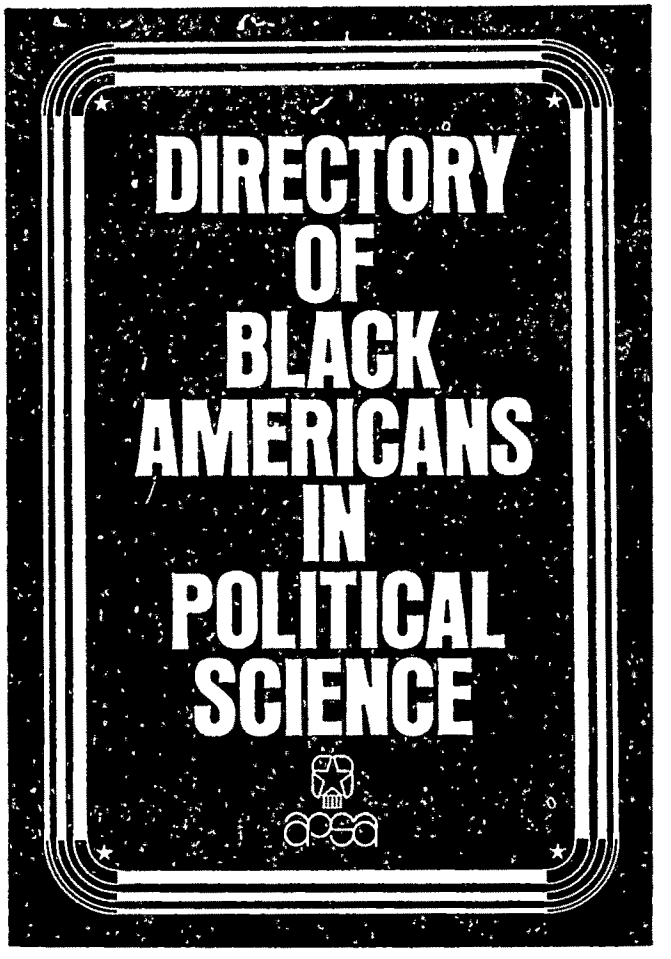

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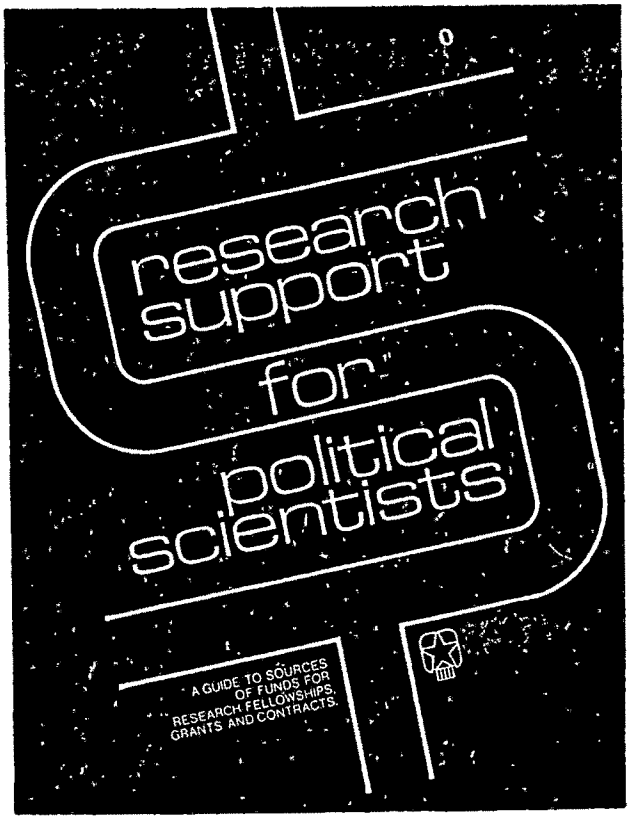

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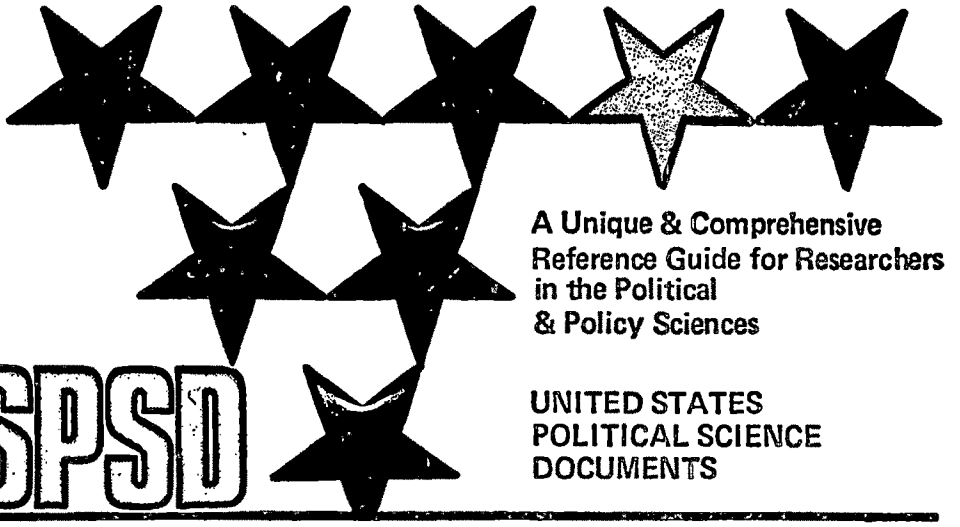

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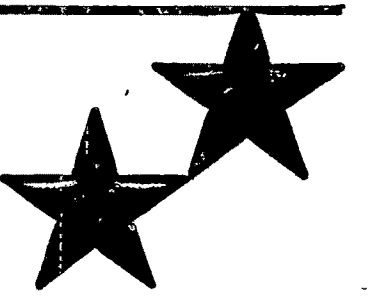

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